

Filipino Communists Kill 27 In 2 Attacks on Armed Forces

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Communist guerrillas, taking advantage of disarray in the Philippine military after the coup attempt last week, have killed 27 soldiers and wounded five others in an ambush on Manila.

It was the largest single loss for the armed forces this year in their battle against the insurgency.

Reports reaching Manila on Thursday said more than 200 guerrillas of the New People's Army ambushed a 28-man army convoy Wednesday in Quezon Province 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of the capital.

The guerrilla band blew up a



Philippine soldiers in Pampanga Province on Luzon Island, where supporters of the military rebellion were reported to have fled, stopping a jeep on the road to Basa Air Base.

Shipyard Occupied In Korea

13,000 Strikers Protest Death Of a Colleague

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — About 13,000 striking workers, angered by the death of fellow striker, occupied South Korea's largest shipyard Thursday in the southern city of Ulsan, and some burned cars, destroyed office equipment and stormed a tourist hotel.

Hundreds of other strikes continued around the country, including one at the nation's second largest automaker, Daewoo Motor Co.

The police also reported renewed unrest on the nation's college campuses. About 5,500 students, just back from summer holidays, staged rallies, sit-ins and demonstrations on 18 campuses to protest government and school administration policies.

Prime Minister Kim Chung Yul said he was confident that the country could overcome the labor unrest, which he called "a one-time fever for a leap forward."

At Ulsan, a striker was killed Thursday morning as he and hundreds of colleagues were guarding the streets outside a stadium where more than 20,000 shipyard workers were staging an overnight sit-in.

Chae Tae Chang, 44, was run over when a van driver, his way blocked by workers, drove into the crowd as he tried to make a U-turn, witnesses said. Four other strikers were injured.

The strikers overpowered the driver and handed him over to the police. Workers said he appeared to be drunk.

After the overnight vigil, about 13,000 workers at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. occupied the shipyard to press their demands for pay raises and other benefits and to protest the death of Mr. Chae.

Witnesses said the workers, led by scores of forklifts, cranes and other heavy vehicles, marched through the streets of Ulsan carrying Mr. Chae's coffin to the grounds of Hyundai, South Korea's biggest exporter.

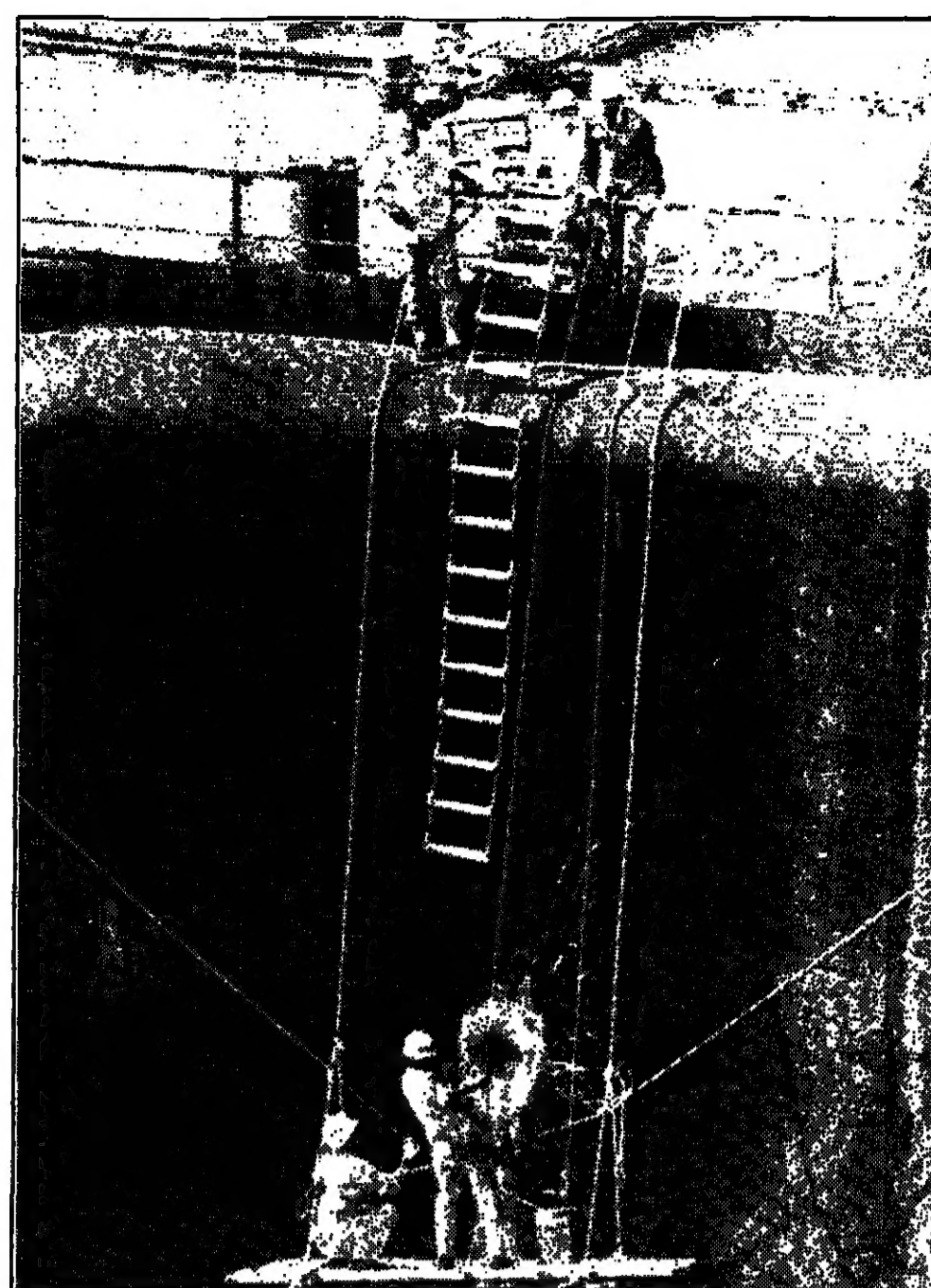
There, the demonstrators destroyed windows, typewriters, photocopy machines and furniture in the shipyard's main office. They set two cars and a bus on fire and blocked a six-lane highway outside.

"Raise our pay!" the workers chanted.

All but 200 left the shipyard by nightfall, and no injuries or arrests were reported, officials said.

About 500 workers attacked the Diamond Hotel, a tourist hotel across the street from the ship-

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The crew of the Japanese Nisshin Maru tanker repaired damage to its hull in the Gulf of Oman on Thursday. The tanker, carrying Iranian oil, was hit Wednesday by rocket-propelled grenades fired from speedboats that were believed to be manned by Iranians.

2 Ships Are Hit In Gulf

Japanese Start Brief Boycott Of Waterway

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iranian Revolutionary Guards were blamed Thursday for attacks on two merchant ships in the Gulf only hours before the third American-escorted convoy of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers left Kuwait waters.

About 20 ships have been hit and two seamen killed since Iraq renewed the "tanker war" on Saturday after a six-week lull.

Iran has responded to the attacks on its oil installations and tankers

Lloyd's raises war rates for Gulf shipping. Page 5.

with naval commando raids on merchant ships — particularly those serving Kuwait, Iraq's ally — raking them with machine-gun and rocket fire from its fleet of small boats.

Japanese seamen and shipowners agreed Thursday on a two-day moratorium on all Japanese flag vessels entering the Gulf, after the Revolutionary Guards reportedly hit the 180,200-ton tanker Nisshin Maru, which was carrying Iranian oil off Dubai on Wednesday night.

Japan is currently the major consumer of oil from the Gulf, taking its supplies both from Kuwait and Iran.

Four hours after the first attack, another speedboat attacked an Italian container ship, the Jolly Rubino. A message from the ship said the ship was attacked by four men aboard a small motorboat who fired six rocket-propelled grenades into the superstructure.

The Italian ship's captain, Guido Manfredini, injured his leg falling on the bridge during the attack and probably would have to be put ashore in Dubai, the first mate, Federico Di Carlo, told Italian television by ship-to-shore telephone.

The Italian Foreign Ministry summoned the Iranian ambassador in Rome and instructed its ambassador in Tehran to deliver "the strongest protest" to the Iranian authorities. A meeting of the Italian cabinet has been called for Friday on the Gulf situation, which has caused strains in the new five-party coalition government. Iran denied that it had launched the attack on the Italian ship.

Iraq thus far has said that it has hit 12 ships carrying Iranian oil since Saturday, while Iran says it has raided eight merchant vessels flying various flags. The two seamen who were killed were part of the seven man crew of a small supply ship, the Big Orange 14, hit by a missile from an Iraqi jet fighter on Tuesday. The fleet of Big Orange service ships usually carry Panamanian registry.

The latest attacks came as the third American-escorted convoy of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers to head back south down the Gulf left Kuwait Thursday morning. This convoy, which has spent billions of dollars to support Iraq in the war, was expected to have greater influence

See SAUDI, Page 5

Chile Opposition Unites In Anti-Pinochet Effort

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — Opposition parties in Chile, emerging from a decade of repression and disunity, have agreed on a political campaign opposing General Augusto Pinochet's bid for a new eight-year term as president.

The agreement excludes the Communists but covers a broad political spectrum from the rightist National Party through the centrist Christian Democrats to the moderate-left Socialist Party.

The strategy, adopted in a series of meetings in the last week, calls for a nonviolent mobilization of voters in favor of "free elections."

In practice, this means organizing voters to cast "no" votes in a plebiscite to be held next year in which General Pinochet is asking for a "yes" vote to continue in power until 1997.

"We have agreed after a series of meetings," said Ricardo Lagos of the Socialist Party, "to coordinate our message and our resources in a national campaign that will mobilize voters against Pinochet."

The Chilean opposition, scattered among six major parties and various splinter groups, has suffered from divisions, personality conflicts and lack of money in more than a decade under the military government. This year, the government offered to legalize non-Marxist parties and re-register voters.

The opposition strategy to mobilize a majority of "no" votes in the plebiscite on extending the regime is to begin with heavy registration among the eight million potential voters in Chile. Since registration rolls were opened in February, fewer than two million voters have registered.

Although lacking money, the opposition is encouraged in the belief that General Pinochet can be beaten in a free election. In recent public opinion polls, fewer than 20 percent of voters said they would vote for General Pinochet. Undecided voters ranged from 10 percent to 30 percent in various polls.

In addition, resistance has been growing in the armed forces and conservative political factions to General Pinochet's campaign to stay in power beyond 1989.

Earlier this summer, the commanders of the navy and air force, Admiral José Toribio Merino and General Fernando Matthei, who form part of the four-member military junta, distanced themselves publicly from General Pinochet's campaign for a new term. Both said the next president should be a civilian.

Nonetheless, the Chilean opposition faces a powerful opponent in the general, a deft politician who is backed by the army and a government apparatus that is organized to support his continuation in power.

Less than a year ago, analysts across the political spectrum said General Pinochet had exploited the

See CHILE, Page 5

Kiosk Army Dismisses Burundi Leader

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi for 11 years, and all other members of the government have been dismissed by the military, according to a communiqué broadcast Thursday by the state-run radio. It said all airports and borders had been closed.

The broadcast, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp. in Nairobi, urged the population to remain calm.

It said a military "committee for national redemption" was being established in the former Belgian colony in central Africa, where Colonel Bagaza seized power in a coup in November 1976.



Prince Charles holding Prince Andrew in 1960, from a show of Cecil Beaton portraits in London. Weekend, Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Hundreds of U.S. diplomats, forced to retire early, look for second careers. Page 4.

■ U.S. airlines were ordered to divulge data for passengers on flight delays as well as on lost and damaged baggage. Page 2.

■ French-speaking nations, meeting in Quebec, sought to minimize differences in their policies. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Lloyd's of London reported that profit rose 675 percent in 1984. Page 13.

Dow close: DOWN 2.55

The dollar in New York:

DM. £ Yen FF

1.791 1.658 140.95 5.9955

Prosecutor Asks 8 Years In Labor Camp for Rust

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet prosecutor asked Thursday that Mathias Rust serve an eight-year term in a labor camp, saying that the young West German's flight and landing near Red Square had risked "his own life and the lives of others."

The prosecutor, Vladimir Andreyev, and a witness described as an international aviation expert, Anatoly Bryukov, also charged that Mr. Rust's single-engine Cessna had at one point wandered into the flight lanes of Sheremetyevo International Airport and could have endangered an incoming West German passenger plane.

Mr. Rust denied that he had been in the "exclusion zone" around the airport, and Mr. Bryukov did not indicate how close Mr. Rust's plane had come to the West German airliner or any other aircraft.

As in the first day of the 19-year-old pilot's trial, the courtroom was opened only to limited numbers of Western journalists — largely West German and Soviet reporters but also representatives of American, French and English news services, who provided details of the proceedings on the second day of the three-day trial.

The sentences that Mr. Andreyev requested — eight years for violation of international flight rules, four years for malicious hooliganism and two years for illegally crossing the border — were all near the maximum allowable for those offenses. He said the sentences would run concurrently.

Mr. Andreyev's remarks illustrated the sober view that Soviet officials have taken towards Mr. Rust's May 28 flight, which abruptly toppled Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov and led to a shake-up of the Soviet air defense forces.

"Although he is not yet 20, he understood that he was risking his own life and the life of others," Mr. Andreyev said. "I underline that the law is the law, in the Soviet

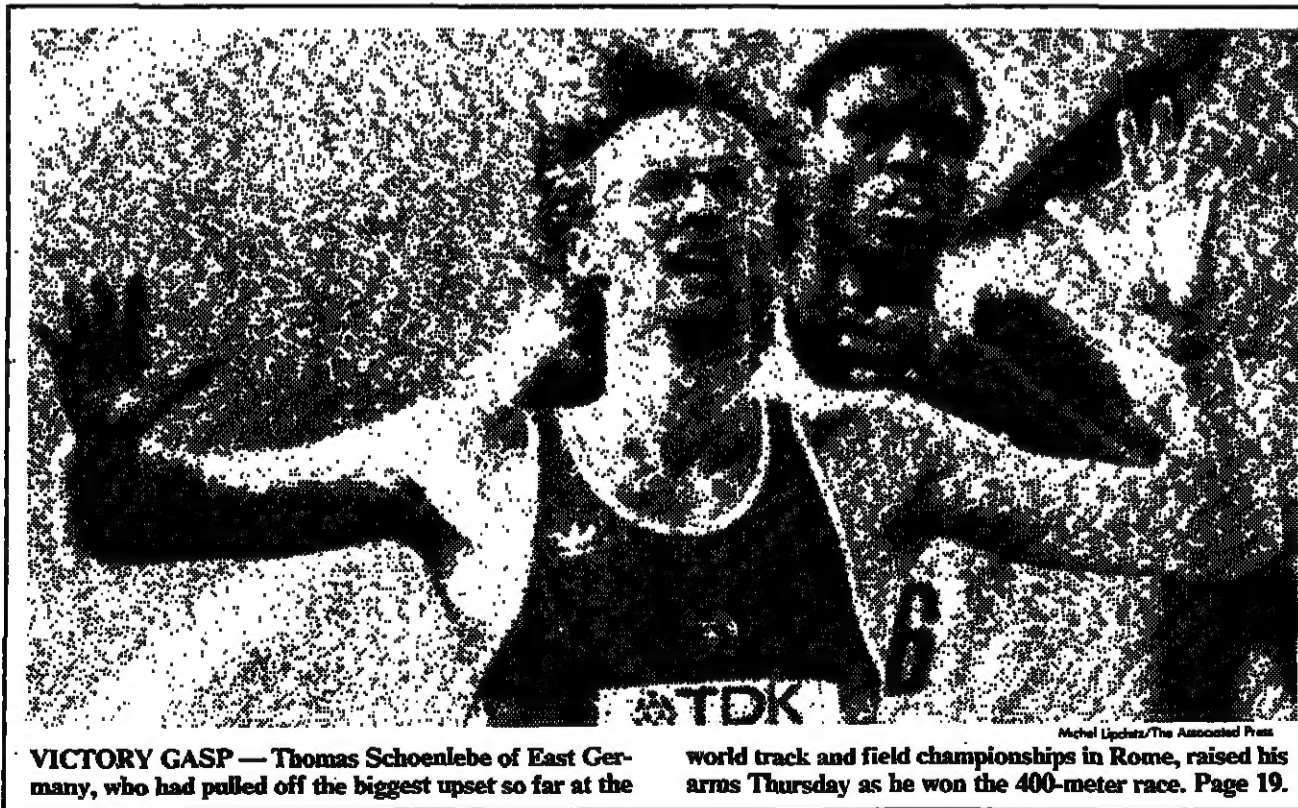
Union as in West Germany. He is a hooligan."

The prosecutor asked that Mr. Rust's term be spent in a strict-regime labor camp, which in its diet, work rules and housing conditions is the second-severest type of penal colony.

He used much of the afternoon session interrogating Mr. Rust about his flight, his choice of a landing spot at the symbolic heart of Soviet power — a site regarded by many Soviets with reverence, in part because of the presence of Lenin's mausoleum — and his apparent failure to pursue his "peace mission" after landing.

The presiding judge, Robert Tikhomirov, also asked, "You had a

See RUST, Page 5



VICTORY GASP — Thomas Schoenlebe of East Germany, who had pulled off the biggest upset so far at the world track and field championships in Rome, raised his arms Thursday as he won the 400-meter race. Page 19.

Volcker: Tight-Fisted at Fed and Tightwad at Home

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Paul A. Volcker, whose tight-money policies at the Federal Reserve Board helped tame double-digit inflation, exercised financial austerity at home as well, regularly carrying his dirty clothes to his daughter's home to be laundered, according to a new book.

In a biography of the former Fed chairman to be published later this month, the author, William R. Neikirk, quotes family members and friends who describe the world's most powerful banker as a dedicated penny-pincher.

Mr. Volcker drove automobiles until they fell apart, railed about the high cost of Washington restaurants, only smoked cheap cigars and lived austere in an apartment cluttered with newspapers, cigar butts and hand-tied fishing flies, Mr. Neikirk wrote.

"His clothes are kind of rumpled up. He really doesn't care a lot about his appearance. He's just sort of cheap,"

Mr. Volcker's daughter, Janice, is quoted as saying in "Volcker: Portrait of the Money Man."

Unlike many of the bankers he regulated, Mr. Volcker hated to spend money, the book says.

He bought his daughter, a nurse who lives near Washington in northern Virginia, a washer and dryer "and then proceeded to carry over his laundry every week or so in a suitcase for her to clean," Mr. Neikirk wrote.

"I could see I was getting corralled into that," the daughter told Mr. Neikirk.

Mr. Volcker, appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1979 and reappointed in 1983 by President Ronald Reagan to a second four-year term as Fed chairman, played down his own role in breaking the inflation that had soared to 13.3 percent when he took office.

Instead, he credited Mr. Reagan's refusal to back down during the air controller's strike in 1981 as having an

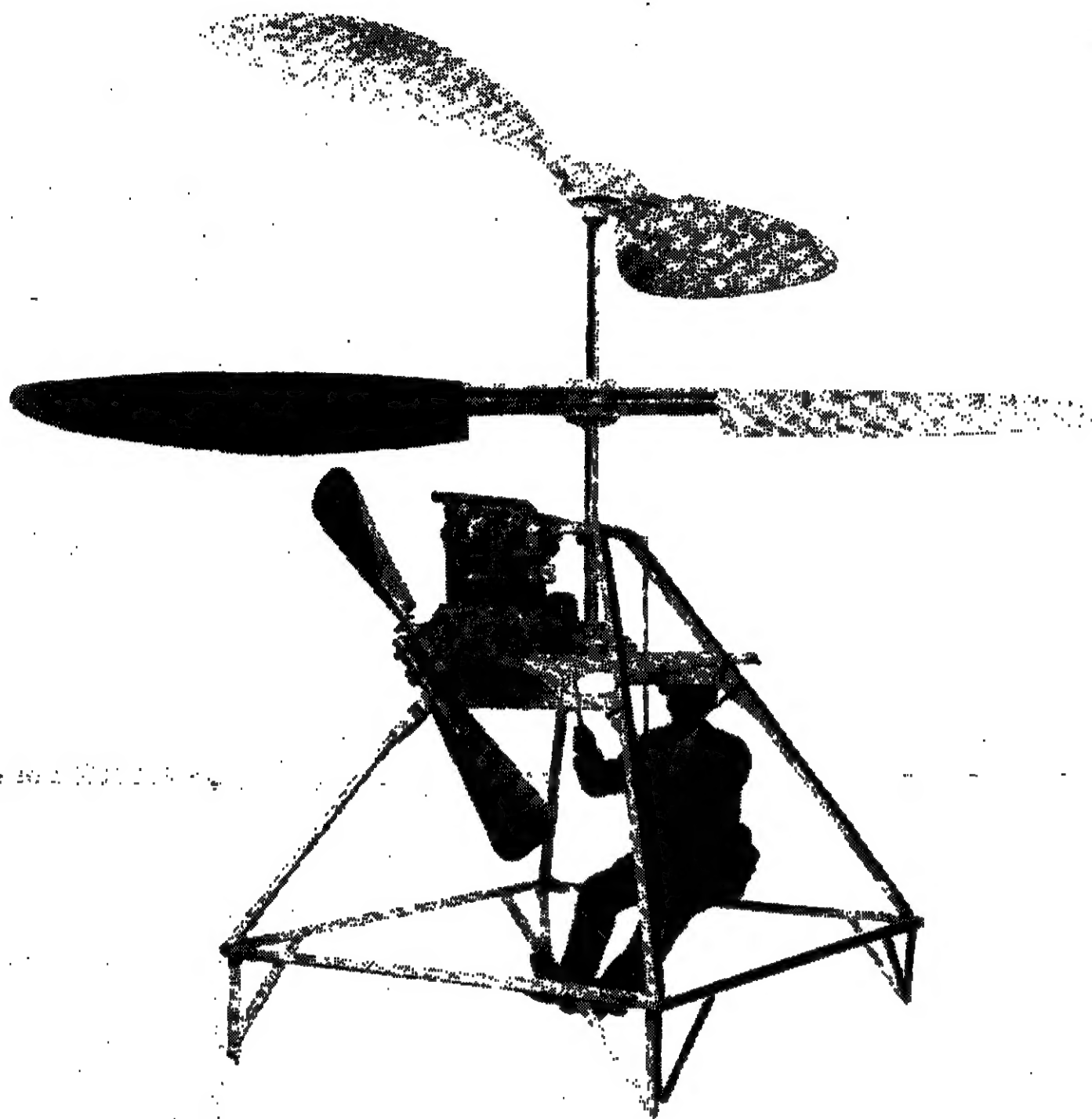
almost equally important psychological impact as the Fed's restrictive monetary policies, which sent interest rates soaring but also helped reduce inflation to less than 4 percent by 1982.

Mr. Reagan's decision to fire the controllers rather than accept their salary demands "definitely helped to hold down wages. That had much to do with braking inflationary expectations as his tight money, the Fed chief said," Mr. Neikirk wrote.

Alan Greenspan, Mr. Volcker's successor at the Fed, however, gave Mr. Volcker credit "to a substantial extent" in the book for reversing the inflation of the 1970s.

In the final days of his time at the Fed, the book says, Mr. Volcker would have agreed to accept another four-year term if Mr. Reagan had personally sought to dissuade him from retiring. But no such direct appeal was made.

The book says Mr. Volcker had two passions off the job: fishing and playing Monopoly with his friends and family, at which he was described as fiercely competitive.



If Louis Vuitton's helicopter had flown,
we would never have taken off.

Louis Vuitton and his grandsons were of the same stock as James Gordon Bennett Jr, founder of the International Herald Tribune: born adventurers and explorers of deep-seated ideas. Thus, in 1908, was created the helicopter that luckily never got to fly. If it had, Louis Vuitton Malletier might never have taken off and attained its present stature in the markets of the world. The union of Louis Vuitton and Moët Hennessy within the LV. MH Holding Company, with such prestigious brands as Veuve Clicquot, Moët et Chandon, Hennessy, Dior and Givenchy perfumes, and Louis Vuitton, makes this emerging entity the first worldwide group in the luxury industry. At over one hundred years of age, Louis Vuitton is in excellent health.

LV
LOUIS VUITTON

Foreign Service

Train for New Jobs

is not much in demand in the labor market, but it is in a profession of obscure culture.

"Many of our people have skills that in theory are transferable," he said.

Functions unique to public sector change because they are not directly related to the economy, he said.

He added, "I have been working in two or three years, but it's a shock to the system because it is a pretty serious job."

Acceptable skills, he said, are hard to realize that they are worthless after years of doing it. It's a shock to the system because it is a pretty serious job."

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RUST: 8 Years Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

great opportunity to demonstrate your peaceful intentions" when a crowd surrounded the aircraft as it was landing. "Why didn't you use it?"

In a dispatch, the Soviet news agency Tass asked rhetorically, "How did it happen that, while thoroughly thinking out a plan of this flight, Mathias Rust did not decide what he would do once it was over? It seems that Rust's 'peace mission' has been invented just for the sake of rhetoric."

Earlier in the day the prosecutor and judge offered additional proof of Mr. Rust's violation of border laws — a charge he had acknowledged — by holding up his passport and pointing out that he had no Soviet visa.

Mr. Rust has also pleaded guilty to the most serious charge, violation of international flight rules, but has denied that his act constituted "malicious hooliganism" under Soviet law.

Several witnesses who saw Mr. Rust circle Red Square before landing on a nearby bridge said that the crowd had been fearful.

"Clearly it created a great threat to people's safety," said a policeman, Anatoly Buts.

The three-member panel, including Judge Tikhomirov and two lay assessors who are also trying the case, also were presented with written testimony from a West German journalist quoting Mr. Rust as having said that he had made his flight "for fun." Mr. Rust denied this.

MANILA: Communist Insurgents Kill 27 in 2 Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

soft in pursuing the war against the Communists.

The coup attempt exposed deep rifts in the military, with hundreds of soldiers around the country expressing support for the mutineers' grievances and wearing arm patches bearing the Philippine flag upside down as a symbol of solidarity with the revolt. Cadets at the Philippine Military Academy have also voiced sympathy for the rebel soldiers.

The New People's Army said in a statement dated Aug. 29 and released earlier this week, "Intensification of the revolutionary war and the people's struggles is the correct response to the worsening strife among the reactionaries."

The statement said: "Let us take full advantage of contradictions within the reactionary ranks."

[The New People's Army also said that much of the isolated far north of the country remained effectively in the hands of the army

CHILE: Pinochet Opposition Unites

(Continued from Page 1)

errors of the opposition and capitalized on Chile's improved economy to gain political ground.

A major turning point in his favor was a failed assassination attempt last September by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party. The attack won a measure of public sympathy for General Pinochet.

Now, the opposition has turned away from the radical left in pressing its campaign against the general. In August, the Christian Democrats, the major opposition group, chose a leadership that excluded leftists in favor of center-right opposition front.

The Communist Party, which is badly divided, has opposed registering voters for the plebiscite on General Pinochet.

The Communists have also refused to exclude armed violence against the Chilean military, a tactic rejected by the moderate opposition. On Tuesday, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front kidnapped an army colonel, an action that was repudiated by the moderate opposition as well as by Roman Catholic bishops who back the opposition.

6 Die in Downed Soviet Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

MOSCOW — Six persons were killed and two seriously injured when a Soviet Antonov-26 transport plane was shot down in Afghanistan on Tuesday, Kiev said on Thursday.

rebels, Reuters reported from Manila.

[The Philippine flag is still being flown upside down in military camps in the region as a sign of rebellion, the guerrilla group's Northern Luzon command said.]

[The Philippine Army reported Thursday that 91 persons had been killed in raids by the Communist rebels since the coup attempt.]

Some military analysts expressed surprise at the Communist attacks, saying that the New People's Army, the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has usually not been able to move so swiftly to take advantage of disarray caused by political crises in Manila.

The guerrillas had already escalated their campaign to overthrow the government by starting a series of dramatic assassinations of top law enforcement officials in urban centers during the day. The movement is also believed to have penetrated key labor unions, particularly

The opposition plans to hold its first public rally Friday at Concepcion, an industrial city in southern Chile. The campaign will be started nationally next week, when the government will be celebrating 14 years in power.

Coordination for the opposition's campaign is to be provided by Mr. Lagos of the Socialist Party, who is an economist; Andres Zaldivar, a former Christian Democratic senator; and Sergio Molina, a former minister of finance, who heads a committee of prominent Chileans calling for free elections.

The unification of the opposition has been a major demand of international political movements, like the Social Democrats in Europe and the Christian Democratic International, who are expected to support the campaign.

Opposition officials said the talks between the parties in Santiago had focused on financing for publicity and public rallies and the training of staff members. It was the first time the opposition parties had analyzed professional political methods, and they concluded that financial resources were lacking.

The Pinochet government does not have a national political party, but General Pinochet has assembled a national electoral apparatus based on appointed provincial governors and mayors, coordinated by military officers on General Pinochet's presidential staff and in the Ministry of Interior.

The opposition parties have no legal right to free time on the national television channels, while the government frequently uses television to present its campaign.

In eastern South Korea, police officials said they were questioning 105 striking coal miners arrested Tuesday and Wednesday for staging a violent lockout at Jungnam.

Despite growing public concern about the burgeoning labor unrest, President Chun said South Korea would be able to overcome the situation eventually.

"The labor problems, if overcome successfully, can propel our economic development," Mr. Chun said Thursday when he met with foreign delegates to the 11th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers under way in Seoul.

The strikes began in early July after Mr. Chun bowed to weeks of violent protests and agreed to democratic reforms, including greater labor freedom. Under past authoritarian governments, wages were strictly controlled, and labor activity was virtually outlawed.

Official figures by the Labor Ministry showed strikes were under way Thursday at 797 work sites, 65 percent of them identified as bus and taxi companies. New protests erupted at 112 work places, but disputes ended at 56 companies on Thursday, the ministry said. (AP, Reuters)

KOREA: Shipyard Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

yard's main gate but were repelled by riot police firing tear gas.

Mr. Chae was the second fatality in two months of labor unrest in South Korea. The first came on Aug. 22, when a shipyard worker, Lee Suk Kyu, was killed on the southern island of Jeju in a clash between strikers and the police.

A special unit of 40 police detectives was dispatched from Seoul Thursday to hunt for workers who set fire to seven cars and a garage inside Ulsan city hall Wednesday.

The Hyundai workers walked off their jobs Wednesday after last-minute talks collapsed over a demand for a 25 percent raise. Management stuck to an 11 percent increase.

It was the second wildcat strike to hit Hyundai in two weeks. The last shipyard reopened on Aug. 20 after government intervention had ended two days of unrest amid a lockout of 24,000 workers.

Daewoo Motor Co. remained shut down for the ninth consecutive day, with 500 workers barricading all gates of the sprawling assembly lines.

Daewoo Motor is a 50-50 joint venture between General Motors Corp. of the United States and the Daewoo group, one of the largest conglomerates in South Korea.

Daewoo officials said the shutdown was costing the company \$4 million a day in lost sales. Taxi traffic in Seoul returned to normal late Thursday after 15,000 unionized drivers accepted settlements giving them a 9.9 percent pay increase.

In eastern South Korea, police officials said they were questioning 105 striking coal miners arrested Tuesday and Wednesday for staging a violent lockout at Jungnam.

Despite growing public concern about the burgeoning labor unrest, President Chun said South Korea would be able to overcome the situation eventually.

"The labor problems, if overcome successfully, can propel our economic development," Mr. Chun said Thursday when he met with foreign delegates to the 11th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers under way in Seoul.

The strikes began in early July after Mr. Chun bowed to weeks of violent protests and agreed to democratic reforms, including greater labor freedom. Under past authoritarian governments, wages were strictly controlled, and labor activity was virtually outlawed.

Official figures by the Labor Ministry showed strikes were under way Thursday at 797 work sites, 65 percent of them identified as bus and taxi companies. New protests erupted at 112 work places, but disputes ended at 56 companies on Thursday, the ministry said. (AP, Reuters)

GULF: Iran Blamed for 2 Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

and the refined products tanker Townsend.

The American effort to protect Kuwait's fleet — in effect, coming down on the side of Iraq — is drawing a growing armada of more than 40 U.S. ships in addition to smaller British and French flotillas into the region.

There had been a lull in the shipping attacks since mid-July, pending negotiations over a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in the war, which started seven years ago. But Iraq asserted that Iran was taking advantage of the lull to boost its oil exports, thus gaining badly needed foreign exchange for its war effort.

The United States has claimed to be pressuring Iraq to stop its attacks, but Baghdad has not.

The 12-nation European Community, which gets 26 percent of its oil supplies from the Gulf, issued a joint statement Thursday deploring the stepped-up hostilities, condemning attacks on merchant ships and calling for a cease-fire.

Norway, whose shipowners have a stake in nearly 20 percent of the ships passing through the Strait of Hormuz, condemned Iraq's renewed attacks and called for a cease-fire.

Britain has also protested to Iraq over the resumption of attacks.

In the Arab world, which has rallied against Iran, particularly since a riot by Iranian Shiite Muslims during the annual pilgrimage, or hajj, in Mecca on July 31, diplomatic moves were under way that could indicate a more united front in support of Iraq.

King Hussein of Jordan, Iraq's strongest backer in the war, flew to Cairo to meet with President Hosni Mubarak. Following the meeting, the Egyptian information minister, Safwat Sharrif, emphasized that they concentrated on the Gulf crisis, saying "the two leaders discussed the Iran-Iraq war and the effect of the war in the region."

Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, is to visit Moscow, London and Paris in the next two weeks to try to convince the permanent members of the Security Council to consider sanctions against Iran in hopes of forcing a cease-fire.

U.S. Delays Deadline

The Reagan administration on Thursday delayed a deadline for

India Installs Vice President

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW DELHI — Shankar Dayal Sharma, a veteran member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's governing Congress (I) Party, was sworn in Thursday for a five-year term as vice president of India. He replaces Ramaswamy Venkataraman, who became president in July.

Lloyd's Raises War Rates By 50% for Gulf Shipping

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON — Lloyd's of London underwriters have agreed to a 50-percent increase in the cost of war risk insurance premiums for the hulls of all vessels entering the Gulf.

Chris Rome, chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association, said Wednesday that vessel hull rates were being increased immediately for ships bound for the Gulf.

Mr. Rome said the increase was made necessary by the growing tension in the Gulf since the weekend, when Iraq and Iran resumed attacks on commercial ships and oil installations after a six-week lull. The increase did not apply to the Gulf of Oman but did apply to the Strait of Hormuz, the entrance to the Gulf, he said.

The new premiums mean, for example, that ships calling at Lark Island in the Strait of Hormuz will see their war risk premiums raised to 0.375 percent of the value of the vessel from 0.25 percent. A total of 353 ships have been reported attacked or damaged in the Gulf as a result of the Iraq-Iran war since May 1981, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Unit said Thursday.

Eighty-five ships have been attacked or damaged this year alone, said Roger Lowe, casualty reporting officer for Lloyd's. Mr. Lowe said the tally of 353 ships included the attack Wednesday night on the 182,000-ton Japanese tanker Nishin Maru, which was hit on the starboard side by three rocket shells off Dubai.

In addition to the 353 ships known to have been attacked or damaged in Gulf, 93 ships are trapped in Gulf ports, he said.

SAUDI: Riyadh Hints at Disapproval of Iraqi Air Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

in Baghdad than has the United States.

Iraq, which has been seeking a negotiated settlement to the seven-year conflict for some time, accepted the UN resolution on the condition that Iran also accept. Since then, the Baghdad government has explained its resumed bombing as a way to force Iranian acceptance.

Tehran has yet to give a formal answer to the UN call, insisting that it is faulty because it does not condemn Iraq for starting the war with its attack on Iran. More broadly, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and other Iranian clerical rulers repeatedly have said they will pursue the conflict until Saddam Hussein and his secular Ba'ath Party have been toppled from power, ruling out a negotiated settlement.

Despite the call for moderation, a Saudi source said Iraq had the right to attack Iranian oil shipments in the Gulf because petroleum exports finance Iran's war effort. In addition, he said, Iran initiated the war against oil exports soon after the conflict began by hitting Iraq's facilities at the head of the Gulf near Faw, destroying Iraq's ability to export oil by sea.

Iran's demand that Gulf shipping be excluded from the war also is seen in Riyadh as an attempt to prevent Iraq from using its air superiority, confining the war to land battles where Iranian forces have the advantage, a diplomatic source said.

These viewpoints, part of an overall policy of support for Iraq against Iran, were expected to temper Saudi pressure on Saddam Hussein to stop the bombing. But Prince Saud's diplomatic efforts, coupled with Saudi fears of a broadened conflict, have led to the desire for Iraqi restraint, diplomatic sources pointed out.

Concern has heightened as Iran begins to carry out its vow to retaliate for renewed Iraqi attacks in the Gulf. The Saudis were emphasized Wednesday, for instance, when Iranian Revolutionary Guards attacked a Spanish-flag oil tanker off Ras Tanura, a major Saudi loading facility on the shore of the kingdom's Eastern Province oil fields.

Saudi officials have said that Kuwait would be the first likely target for any direct Iranian attacks on Iraq's Arab supporters and neighbors. Under commitments within the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, Saudi Arabia has obligations to help neighboring Kuwait defend itself.

The council's secretary general, Abdullah Bishara, announced Tuesday that ministers of member states would meet Sept. 12 on the Gulf situation.

At home, Saudi officials have concluded that the most likely threat from Iran is sabotage or terror attacks, according to diplomats. King Fahd warned Saudis on Wednesday to exercise particular vigilance, and Prince Mohammed, King Fahd's son and governor of the sensitive Eastern Province, which fronts on the Gulf, said Sunday that security had been tightened in that region's extensive oil facilities.

The tone of Saudi complaints against Iran has mounted consider-

ably since the Mecca violence on July 31, which left hundreds of Iranian and other pilgrims dead and led to Iranian calls for the overthrow of the ruling House of Saud.

The toughened Saudi stance also has extended to the Gulf, where U.S. ships are heavily involved in an effort to protect Kuwaiti oil shipments from Iranian attack. King Fahd related Wednesday, for example, that if attacked, "We shall spare nothing in defense of our lands and everything we hold dear."

The Saudi military has been working closely with U.S. forces in the Gulf, monitoring the waterway with U.S.-supplied AWACS surveillance planes and reportedly providing case-by-case landing rights for carrier-based U.S. aircraft. But Saudi and diplomatic sources said the kingdom has rejected suggestions that a U.S. fighter wing be stationed at the Saudi Air Force's Dhahran air base.

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***If It's the Sunset of America,
It Has a Happy Glow About It***

17

In Africa, an End to River Blindness Nears

...the festival is centered
and about 30 gives in the state of No
The Indianapolis ensemble is making
concerts in Augsburg, Regensburg
and Munich.

WORK/LONDON

Two From Mar

Henri Cartier-Bresson and George R
members of the celebrated Magnum
is celebrated in forthcoming exhibition
and London respectively. The show at
Modern Art (Sept. 16-Nov. 29) is the first
exclusively on Cartier-Bresson's early work
between 1932

[illegible]

WEEKEND

■ New Smithsonian Building
■ Beaton's Royal Treasure
■ Beckett's 'Happy Days'

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

BERLIN

Music From Exile

The 37th Berlin Festival is under way, expanding this year's celebrations of the 750th anniversary of the city and the 25th of the present Deutsche Oper (and the 75th of its predecessor on the same Charlottenburg site). The Deutsche Oper presents the world premiere of Wolfgang Rihm's "Oedipus" on Oct. 4, and imported operatic highlights include the Kassel Staatsoper with the world premiere of Josef Tal's "Der Turm" (Sept. 19-20), Albert Reimann's "Troades" from Hannover (Sept. 23-25), Hindemith's "Cardillac" from Munich (Oct. 6), La Scala of Milan with the Verdi Requiem and "Nabucco" under Riccardo Muti. Featured in concert and theater is the music of composers — well and not so well known — who fled Germany in the Nazi era. Besides the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan, Giulini, Bychkov, Sawalisch, Abbado and others, are the Philadelphia Orchestra under Muti, the Orchestre de Paris under Barenboim, the Philharmonie Orchestra conducted by Sinopoli and the Israel Philharmonic under Mehta. The baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sings the Roderich of Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss and Hanns Eisler in several recitals.

THE HAGUE

New Hall for Music and Dance

The Hague's new 2,000-seat Musiktheater — which will be the new home for the city's Residentie Orchestra and the Netherlands Dance Theater — has its gala opening Sept. 9, in the presence of Queen Beatrix, with a concert by the Residentie Orchestra under the direction of Hans Vonk. The program includes works by Ravel, Haydn and Stravinsky, as well as a work commissioned for the occasion by the Dutch composer D. Loevendie, "Oh Oor, Oh Hoor" (Oh Ear, Oh Hear).

PARIS

Barbara and Aznavour

Two of France's most popular singers are returning to the Paris stage after absences. Barbara, who has not appeared on stage in two years, opens the season at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet from Sept. 17 to Oct. 11. Charles Aznavour, last seen in Paris in 1980 at the Olympia, takes over the stage of the Palais des Congrès with his show from Sept. 29 to Nov. 8.

WASHINGTON

Lucian Freud Retrospective

A retrospective of the work of the British realist painter Lucian Freud begins an international tour at the Hirshhorn Museum, Sept. 15-Nov. 29. It then goes to Paris (Centre Pompidou, Dec. 14-Jan. 24), London and Berlin. Freud, the 65-year-old grandson of Sigmund Freud, is one of modern art's most innovative painters in the realist tradition. The exhibition, organized by the British Council, comprises 80 paintings chosen by the artist and concentrates primarily on work of the last 20 years.

Two Views of Impressionism

From Sept. 6 to Nov. 29 the National Gallery has two exhibitions devoted to artists associated with Impressionism. "Berthe Morisot — Impressionist," the first major U.S. retrospective of this pioneering member of the Impressionist group, includes 60 oil paintings and a selection of pastels, watercolors and drawings. The show is complemented by a portrait of the artist by Edouard Manet, her brother-in-law. "William Merritt Chase: Summers at Shinnecock 1891-1902" is the first in a series of three shows on American Impressionists — Childe Hassam and John Twachtman will follow. The show consists of about 25 paintings and pastels made at the artist's summer home and studio on Long Island, including some of the finest works of Chase's career.

PARMA

Toscanini and Politics

"Arturo Toscanini From 1915 to 1945: Art in the Shadow of Politics," a documentary exhibition marking the 30th anniversary of the conductor's death, is being shown until Oct. 31 in the Palazzo della Pilotta in Toscanini's native city. The exhibition recalls the conductor's imbricacies with the Mussolini regime, his refusals to conduct in Bayreuth and Salzburg after the Nazis came to power, and his support for the new orchestra in Palestine that is today the Israel Philharmonic. The show was organized by Harvey Sachs, a biographer of Toscanini, with the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts in New York. The show will be seen later in New York.

DUISBURG

Ives From Indianapolis

A yearlong festival of American music, "Charles Ives and the American Music Tradition Until Today," opens in the Mercatorhalle in Duisburg, with three concerts by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra on Sept. 13, 14 and 15, under its music director, John Nelson. Besides Ives's Symphony No. 3, the programs include works by William Schuman, Leonard Bernstein, Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, Lukas Foss and Samuel Barber. The festival is centered in Duisburg, but events are also scheduled in Düsseldorf, Cologne, Bonn and about 20 cities in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The Indianapolis ensemble is making its first European tour, which opens Sept. 11 in Mannheim and also includes concerts in Augsburg, Regensburg and Nuremberg.

NEW YORK/LONDON

Two From Magnum

The work of Henri Cartier-Bresson and George Rogers, both founding members of the celebrated Magnum photo agency, is celebrated in forthcoming exhibitions in New York and London respectively. The show at the Museum of Modern Art (Sept. 10-Nov. 29) is the first to focus exclusively on Cartier-Bresson's early work, with 90 prints taken between 1932 and 1934, when the 24-year-old photographer had acquired a Leica. Four early paintings and a collage are included. "The World Over," at the Photographer's Gallery in London (Sept. 11-Oct. 17), is a retrospective of more than 100 prints covering Rogers's war reporting and his fascination with African masks and rituals.

Finding the Roots of Modern Greece

by Alan Cowell

ATHENS — Emblems of an Athens summer: On a warm, Sunday evening, in an amphitheater 1,900 years old on the lee of the Acropolis, Vladimir Ashkenazy plays Schubert and Schumann. The brilliance billows through old stonework dusted by dusk sliding toward indigo night, and hammed by other, impenetrable gleamings from the past.

A little way and several centuries away, on another night, in a soccer stadium ringed with police and motorcycles, Joe Cocker offers a strident counterpoint, all sax and electronics and batteries of sound, getting by with a little help from friends who, this time, are young, enthusiastic and Greek.

Somewhere between the two, and seeming certain of neither, lies modern Greece with all its ambiguities and contradictions, recalling a heritage of antiquity long lost yet foisted onto the land by foreign visions, and evoking a present full of the borrowed totems of other foreigners' invention and creation.

The debate is one that has seized outsiders for centuries: What is "Greek-ness," or, what, if any, is the strand that ties the cross sprawl and the ill temper, the noise of modern Athens to older times perceived as a halcyon age of creation, thought and inspiration in the rose-glow of reinvention? The answer, many foreigners, and Greeks, too, say bluntly, is: None.

But that conclusion seems to offend a nation aware of a past too grand to be lived up to, born of a history that offers no easy answers, and chronicled by poets like Nikos Kazantzakis who wrote of "the double-born soul of Greece."

It is a discussion that is fraught with pride too easy to offend and sensitivities that collide in the talking. In the early 19th century, in Lord Byron's time, for instance, some European travelers termed the Greeks barbarians for failing to shelter and stroke the relics of their own antiquity — a rude epithet no Greek of any period would accept.

There is, said Niko Stavroulakis, the Cretan curator of Athens's Jewish Museum and an expert on the history of Byzantium, "ancient Greece and modern Greece and the myth that has been circulating since the 19th century that they have some kind of link."

"There's no link between classical antiquity and modern Greece except that which was provided by the Roman Empire and the Orthodox Church. Modern Greece has



The Greece that was: The Parthenon, photographed in 1894.

been done violence to by European romanticism, and made to feel self-conscious about it," he said. That, possibly, might be part of Kazantzakis's double-soul.

Ancient Greece was a string of city-states, pagan in its beliefs, prodigious in its architecture and intellectual legacy — one that has inspired European thinkers and poets for centuries. Modern Greece, since its creation in 1830, has evolved as a Western nation-state, built on the rump of an oriental empire, after centuries of Byzantine and Ottoman rule.

That history, said John Zervos, the director of the Athens Center, where foreigners learn the Greek language, left a divided legacy that endures in modern Greece. There was, he said, "the classical Greek, heroic, straightforward, artistic, innovative."

And there was the Byzantine Greek, continuing, underhanded, canny."

Greece, he and others have noted, knew no Renaissance in the manner of Western Europe, because, for almost four centuries until 1830, what is now Greece was a miller of the Ottoman Empire.

So what, then, endures, from classical to modern times?

"The architectural lines of ancient Greece are not to be found in the few (fortunately) imitative miniatures in Greece today, nor in the bastard Mediterranean buildings that make of Athens today a monotonous commonplace," said Kimon Friar, who has translated much Greek poetry into English, in the introduction to his anthology, "Modern Greek Verse," published in 1982.

But, unlike some others, Friar traces some links. "Greek traditions," he wrote, "flow like underground currents through Homeric, classical, Byzantine, medieval and modern times, sometimes murmuring and subdued, sometimes jettisoning to the surface, finding an outlet in folk ballads during the 400 years of the Ottoman occupation, and branching into many fertilizing and irrigating streams after the Greek War of Independence."

And, like many others, Friar depicts the Orthodox Church as a kind of custodian of language and culture, a descendant perhaps of earlier times when Greek became Christianity's first language.

The tradition traced by Friar — and disputed by others — is perhaps most evident in the modern Greek poetry he has

translated, a statement, almost, of a linguistic continuity of some kind that has survived the abrupt breaks in tradition that came, for instance, with the official banishment of pagan beliefs in A.D. 395.

Inversely, too, there is a kind of bond that links modern Western thought with the world of ancient Greece through the impact of Greek texts and models on some of those figures who have molded Western cultural and philosophical traditions. "Latter could read Homer in the original," said Emiliou Bouratinos, the Greek cultural assistant at the U.S. Embassy. "Michelangelo was inspired by Greek sculpture. Galileo was saying the same things as an ancient Greek astronomer. Greece was an inspiration for others — Shakespeare and Racine, for instance."

Yet, he said, "Today the best one can see in plays and books is a reflection of Western philosophy, Western theater, Western music. So what is particularly Greek? The bouzouki."

That, he said, produced a schizophrenia. "The Greek today is very keen on appearing Western. He considers the West to be the high point of civilization." So, he continued, "at the moment you are either Western or popular Greek. Between the bouzouki and Mozart, there is no bridge."

At the Athens Festival, held from mid-June to mid-September, the most vaunted theatrical productions are those, staged in the ancient theater of Epidaurus, of the ancient Greek classics.

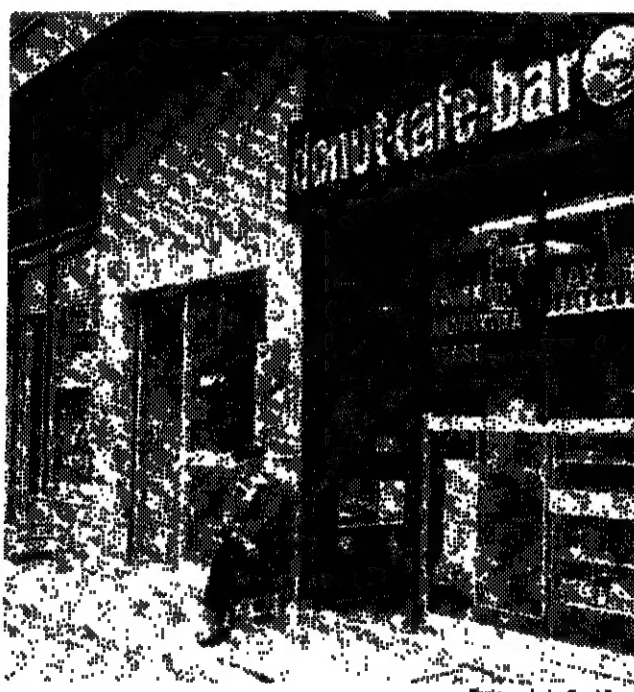
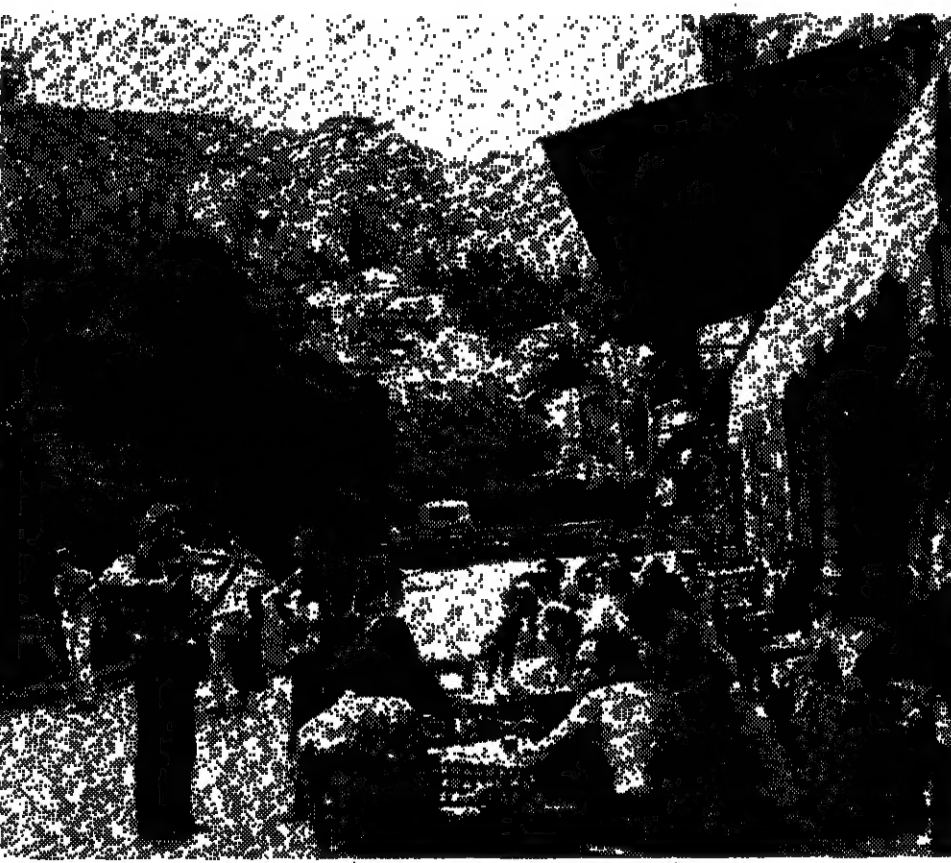
"The Greeks," said Zervos, "are only now beginning to have a relationship with their past." True, he said, some well-known Greek performers, such as Maria Callas, have made their names abroad, but the thrust of the modern nation was to seek inspiration from foreign sources.

"We like foreign things," Zervos said, "whether it's blue jeans or automobiles. We preserve our monuments because the foreigners are still interested."

Against all this, Joe Cocker's show, and those of other rock bands seemed a part of that hankering for the new and the foreign. Yet Cocker seemed to feel obliged to make his own obeisance to Greece's past.

Sitting in his \$2,000-a-day hotel suite looking onto the Acropolis, he said, he thought sometimes of Pythagoras and that made him, he said, "very emotional." And then he laughed and the band played on. ■

© 1987 The New York Times



The Greece that is: 'The Greek today is very keen on appearing Western,' says Emiliou Bouratinos, the Greek cultural assistant at the U.S. Embassy.

The Real Pasolini: More Gadfly Than Creator

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PIER PAOLO PASOLINI, who was a symbol of postwar changes in politics and in sexual mores before his violent death in 1975, has become a period figure whose films are now taught in universities rather than banned.

A sympathetic portrait of Pasolini by Enzo Siciliano, a Milanese journalist and author — now published in English by the Bloomsbury Press of London — provides a running commentary of the zigzag history of postwar Italy against which the director-poet rose to fame.

Born in Bologna in 1922, the son of an army officer and a doctress, Pasolini was a precocious child, in his school days already writing lyric blank verse and contemplating political reforms for the betterment of his countrymen. He was not the common bookworm weeping, keeping in physical trim by participating in soccer games, swimming competitions and bicycling excursions.

He thought of himself as a philosopher and naïvely tried to resolve Christian and Marxist ideology. Toward the end of World War II, Pasolini joined the Communist Party. His proud spirit revolted at submitting to orders and his inborn Catholicism held him in its grip, though it failed to still his pagan yearnings. He was expelled from the party for his overt homosexuality.

He had a deep compassion for the underdog and roamed Rome's shabby towns to record what he saw in two novels relating the lot of the excluded. He drew the grim background with some stylistic flashes, but he was an outsider looking in.



Federico Fellini engaged him as an assistant and scenarist and soon Pasolini was making his first film, "Accattone," set in a shabby community on the Rome outskirts and acted by inhabitants of that wasteland.

He followed it with a similar study of the dispossessed, "Mamma Roma," with Anna Magnani. Both films met with censorship that brought him to national attention. This pleased him for he enjoyed vexing the authorities.

"I love life fiercely, desperately," he announced. "And I believe this will carry me to the end. How will it end? I don't know. I am scandalous. I am so to the extent that I stretch a cord between the sacred and the profane."

He courted the sacred by producing a film on the life of Christ, "The Gospel According to Saint Matthew." It was designed to refute the bombastic Biblical spectacles from Hollywood. He and many of his admirers believed that his method was unique, although long before D.W. Griffith had woven the Christ story into his epic, "Intolerance," to contrast it with the gaudy grandeur of the Babylonian court.

The premiere of his screen adaptation of "Oedipus Rex" had a mixed reception at the Venice festival in 1967. The nays were in the majority. They denounced the film as a travesty of a classic and criticized his protégé Franco Citti, who played the tragic king, for his delivery and his lack of regal presence.

I met Pasolini after he held a stormy press conference in Rome in 1967. Then in his early 40s, he was not at all the expected wild hippie. This reckless iconoclast in person was a courteous, smiling man of mild,

modest manner. He talked of Greek tragedy and his version of "The Oresteia" for Vittorio Gassman; of acting and direction; of the authors who had influenced him and of the ideas that guided him.

Pasolini went on to outline a film he was preparing. It was loosely based on Tolstoy's "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," the story of a man in middle age, suddenly stricken with illness and beset by his conscience to review his life as death approaches. He had taken the theme for a modern drama and he related a few of its sequences so vividly that they seemed to live as he spoke.

Alas, the realization of his scenario did not match his brilliant description of it. The resulting film, "Teorema" ("Theorem") was a far cry from its original concept, and had coarsened into something resembling a sex-ed edition of the pre-World War I "The Servant in the House." The mysterious stranger who intrudes to bring salvation to a troubled household inspires each member of the house by bedding them in turn. Nor could the movie-parlor magic properly depict the elevation of the born-sinner domestic who suggested Mary Poppins on one of her flights and evoked laughter.

Again Pasolini had created a scandal, this time with the clergy in dispute as to whether "Teorema" was sacred or profane. "Pasolinian," Siciliano records, was now an adjective used by the press to indicate everything in Rome concerning the sub-proletariat, low life and homosexuality.

He was charged in one instance with an attempted armed robbery of a filling station. He had talked with an attendant, asking him about his work and life to find

material for a film script. The attendant swore that Pasolini had held a gun to his throat. The case was dismissed for lack of evidence, but it augmented his notoriety.

As permissiveness spread in the late 1960s, censorship retreated and Pasolini had a freer hand. He made the most of it. Probably his producers were responsible for his efforts to bring Boccaccio, Chaucer, "The Arabian Nights" and the Marquis de Sade to the screen.

His "Decameron" had spirit and flavor, there was pictorial beauty to his "Arabian Nights," though in exotic magic it was inferior to the exotic fantasy of Douglas Fairbanks's "The Thief of Baghdad," but "The Canterbury Tales" descended to burlesque humor and even inserted a Charlie Chaplin figure into its medieval midst. In his final film, "Salò, or the 120 Days of Sodom," he appeared intent on dramatizing sadomasochistic obsessions.

On Nov. 2, 1975, his battered body was found on a deserted field outside Rome. He had been murdered by a homosexual prostitute but, from the evidence that Siciliano presents, the possibility exists that the youth had not acted alone, that the crime was politically motivated. Mystery continues to hover over the case.

In retrospect Pasolini seems to have been more gadfly than creator. He accomplished some scenes of beautiful texture on the screen, but he did not either alter or forward the medium. He struggled again and again to produce in filmic images the concepts of his violent imagination, a feat he only rarely achieved. Be that as it may, he has already become a legend. ■

WEEKEND

New Smithsonian Building: Intriguing but Misleading

by Paul Richard

WASHINGTON — The Smithsonian Institution's newest building on the Mall has been completed, but one can't help wondering what it is they have built. Its scale is deceptive, its architectural allusions intriguing but misleading. No wonder the new Quadrangle, which will open to the public on Sept. 28, baffles passers-by. You see a trim Victorian garden with stately gates and gravel walks, clipped trees and parterres. That elegant, four-acre park calls to mind a day of parasols, straw boaters and croquet. But it's actually brand-new and cost \$3 million. The Enid A. Haupt Garden (she gave the Smithsonian the money) feels comfortably earthy solid when you step upon its lawns. But there is hollowness beneath you. It's been grown upon a roof. You see a pair of granite-faced pavilions. Both send out mixed messages. One is roofed with pyramids that hint at ancient Egypt, though the new museum underneath it, the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, holds no Egyptian art. The other is roofed with domes like those of the tiled mosques of Iran. It leads to the National Museum of African Art, a museum that, of course, contains no Iranian art.

You see a third building called the Kiosk. It is domed, round, almost cute. Built between the Castle and the Freer Gallery of Art, it has the slightly silly look of a folly in a park. The Kiosk is the entrance to the third part of the complex, the part least well understood.

What you can't see is enormous. What appears to be a trio of nonprepossessing buildings is actually one vast one, a structure of 360,000 square feet (about 33,450 square meters) — most of which has been constructed below ground. The work of Jean-Paul Carlier, a fanciful designer, it cost \$73.2 million. In some ways it resembles a huge, flat-bottomed boat, double hulled and waterproofed and aboved beneath the ground. Its first two decks are occupied by the new museums. The third (whose floor is more than 50 feet below the level of the street) includes an 8,000-square-foot concourse, a sort of indoor avenue, and will house offices and some exhibition space.

The seed for all this was planted — inadvertently — by Charles Lang Freer (1856-1919), a businessman-industrialist-collector from Detroit.

Freer was a disciple of James McNeill

Whistler, the art-for-art's sake painter, and once he made his fortune, he gave himself wholeheartedly to the subtle contemplation of the high aesthetic life.

The home gallery he built himself was sky lit, serene, bare. No cases held his holdings of Japanese and Chinese and Middle Eastern art. Instead, at his summons, his former coachman Stephen would bring out Freer's art treasures one object at a time. The collector was convinced the beauties of his objects were diminished by the crassness of artificial light.

More than half a century ago, when Freer agreed to build a museum for the United States, a reporter sought an interview explaining that he wished to write a popular sort of article so that common folk could understand the new Freer Gallery of Art, which opened to the public in Washington in 1923. Freer refused the interview. He thought dealing with the public inappropriate.

Had Freer been more tolerant, the next-door Sackler Gallery might never have been built. The Smithsonian does not really need two separate museums of Oriental art, or wouldn't it if the Freer worked like other institutions. At the insistence of its founder, who shuddered at the thought of tasteless exqui-

site than his own, the Freer neither lends nor borrows art.

The Sackler will, it, too, will be a gallery of Oriental art, but its 18,000 square feet of exhibition space will welcome loan shows. It will tend from its collections. Stands will be constructed in front of many Sackler cases so that children can peer in. One inaugural exhibit, "Monsters, Myths and Minerals" will include an explanation of the Chinese zodiac. There will be photos on the wall, and folk art on exhibit.

The scholar Milo Beach, who will be running the Sackler, said, "I see the Freer as a sort of Courtauld, an institute of advanced study, an extraordinary graduate school for specialists and scholars already committed to their subject. The Sackler comes in as a kind of undergraduate college, a place where students can be introduced to Oriental art." Freer valued high refinement and absolute decorum. Sackler, who was Brooklyn-born, was an earlier and friendlier and more ebullient man. "Even in his 70s, he was happy to climb ladders, in the cold days of winter, in the Quadrangle's construction pit," Beach said. "He had always been interested in the roots of human genius. That's one reason why he loved the oldest Chinese art."

The Sackler, as it opens, owns perhaps 1,000 pieces of Japanese, Chinese and Near Eastern art. Though all of them are gifts from Arthur M. Sackler (1913-1987), it was not he who chose them for the new museum. They were picked from Sackler's holdings by the scholar Thomas Lawton, the director of the Freer. Sackler, a New York medical researcher and publisher (who made much money from Valium), was also a collector of far-ranging taste.

The Sackler has three fathers — Sackler,



Seated Sapta-Matrika, South India, 10th-12th century and, above, antelope head rhyton, Persia, A.D. 225 to 260.



The entrance pavilion to the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery.

the acquirer and donor, Lawton, who selected the things in Sackler's gift, and Beach, who is most responsible for how they will be displayed. The National Museum of African Art might be said to have a parentage of a different sort.

The museum has a father, its founder, Warren Robbins. It also has a mother, or at least a stepmother. She is Sylvia H. Williams, who was appointed its director in 1983. Sometimes striving toward a common goal — and sometimes working at cross-purposes — they together are responsible for the partly old, but mostly new, museum on the Mall. Most museum founders, the Mellons and the Hirshorns, the Sacklers and the Freers, were men of mighty wealth. Robbins never has been rich. He'd always earned his living — as a school teacher in New Hampshire, as a cultural attaché in West Germany and Austria — and yet he somehow managed to create his own museum of art, which opened in 1984.

Robbins, 64, quit the U.S. diplomatic corps in 1962 with his heart set on a grand but not very precise dream. The first thing that he did was found something called the "Center for Cross-Cultural Communica-

tion," and then set out to raise some cash. He said, "One of the 22 projects I submitted to the Ford Foundation was one for a museum. It took five years, but then, in 1967, they finally came through with a \$250,000 grant. We also got the first grant — for \$20,000 — handed out by the National Endowment for the Humanities. We were the nation's first African museum. We tried to make it work."

Actually it was more than a museum of African art. At first its programs sprawled. It opened on Capitol Hill because Robbins had acquired there the modest little row house that once had been the home of the abolitionist Frederick Douglass.

It collected many sorts of art. For instance, Robbins much admired the paintings of Henry Ossawa Tanner, then little known. Tanner had had very little to do with Africa — he'd been raised in Philadelphia and trained by Thomas Eakins — but he was African and black and highly skilled as well. So Robbins snapped up Tanners. His Afro-American collection eventually included 60 pictures by Tanner, as well as about 200 other works by 19th-century black American painters.

Robbins eventually got tired. He said, "I was running out of money. I was running

myself ragged." So he conceived another plan. He spoke to S. Dillon Ripley, the former Smithsonian secretary and in 1979, the Museum of African Art became the newest branch of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Capitol Hill museum has not been recreated on the Mall. Its Afro-American paintings have been distributed to other Smithsonian institutions. Robbins gave up the directorship in 1982. Of the new museum's 140 objects, only 26, mostly tiny pieces, were owned by the museum before 1983.

It is abundantly apparent that Sylvia Williams, who came to Washington from the Brooklyn Museum's department of African, Oceanic and New World Cultures, has her sights on building a thoroughly professional — and exquisite — art museum.

She said, "In any art field, quality counts. The auction record for a piece of African art is now close to \$800,000. It's too late for an art museum to think it is going to be comprehensive. So what do you do? It seemed the right way to move was to move selectively."

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Through C Museum G

by Andy Grundberg

WASHINGTON — The latest treasure to come the way of the Smithsonian Institution is an extraordinary collection of photographs by Cecil Beckett, the famous photographer, writer and poet who died in 1984. Consisting of some 1,000 negatives and transparencies, the collection is a remarkable assemblage of images that the photographer has gathered over the years. Beckett's work is a unique blend of documentary and artistic photography. He was a pioneer in the use of color and his work has been widely exhibited and published. The collection is being donated to the Smithsonian Institution and will be housed in the new Arthur M. Sackler Gallery. Beckett's work is a testament to his vision and his dedication to his craft. The collection includes a wide range of subjects, from portraits of famous figures to scenes of everyday life. It is a treasure that will be enjoyed by generations to come.

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ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Oct. 18: The Image of London: views of London from 1550-1918 by artists foreign to the British Isles, including Rembrandt, Canaletto, Pissarro, Whistler, Monet.
●British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
— To Sept. 20: Ceramic Art of the Italian Renaissance.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Sept. 27: 140 drawings by French Surrealist artist André Masson done between 1922-1974.
— To Sept. 27: Gilbert and George Pictures 1982-1986.
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
— To Oct. 25: Master Drawings from the Ian Woodner Collection. Over 100 drawings from the early Renaissance to the Impressionists.
●National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (tel: 858.4422).
— To 1988: Australia 200: historical materials focus on the sailing of

the first fleet to Australia in May 1787.
●Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07).
— To Sept. 6: A major exhibition of the work of American-born sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein (1880-1959).
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
— To Sept. 13: The design work of Finnish architect Alvar Aalto.

FRANCE

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Oct. 11: Drawings by French poet, actor and director Antonin Artaud, 60 works from the period 1939-48.
●Musée de la Publicité (tel: 42.46.13.09).
— To Nov. 9: Rare Art Nouveau poster-art: Montmartre artists work from the Viennese Secession,

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

Catalan and American works.
●Palais de Chaillot (45.53.70.60).
— To Jan. 31: Ancient Peru, Life, Power and Death: 600 artifacts from ancient Peru and the Inca empire.
●Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23).
— To Sept. 20: 80 examples of leading designer fashion of the 1930s including Chanel, Molyneux, Schiaparelli.
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To Oct. 5: 14th and 15th century Italian primitive paintings from the Fesch Museum in Ajaccio, Corsica.
●Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Jardin des Plantes (tel: 45.87.00.28).
— To Oct. 31: Treasures of Tibet: A rare exhibition of objects from the kingdom of Gange in western Tibet which date mostly from the 10th to the 15th century.
●Musée de l'Orangerie (tel: 42.97.48.16).

— To Sept. 28: 80 drawings by Raoul Dufy for "La Fée Électrique," the 10 by 70 meter mural in the city of Paris's modern art museum.
●Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 46.33.90.36).
— To Sept. 12: Photographs by Emile Zola: 200 pictures taken between 1888 and 1902.
●Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 46.33.90.36).
— To Sept. 20: A 50th anniversary commemoration of the 1937 Paris world's fair, L'Exposition internationale des arts et techniques dans la vie moderne.
— To Sept. 20: L'Art Independent 1893-1937: a partial recreation of the 1937 exhibition of the same title. 350 works by Matisse, Picasso, Chirico, Rousseau, Modigliani and others.
MARSEILLE:
●Centre de la Vieillesse (tel: 91.31.66.22).
— To Sept. 27: Le Corbusier and the Mediterranean: drawings, photographs and notes documenting Le Corbusier's Mediterranean travels.

architecture, painting, electronic music and video art.
MUNICH:
●Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51).
— To Oct. 4: Gold and Power, Spain in the New World. Art and artifacts from Spanish colonies in America on loan from the Museum of America in Madrid.
WENDLINGEN AM NECKAR:
●Städtische Galerie (tel: 070.24.430).
— To Oct. 25: Balthus Neumann 1887-1967: the triennial of the birth of the Baroque architect. Documents, architectural models, drawings.
ITALY
FLORENCE:
●Palazzo Castellani (tel: 293.493).
— To Jan. 9, 1988: The Age of Galileo: The golden age of science in Tuscany. Illustrations, scientific developments centered around the lifetime of Galileo (1564-1642).
●Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To Sept. 27: Gold from Kiev: loan exhibition of 119 objects and artifacts from the Ukraine, 8th c. B.C. to 8th c. A.D.
MILAN:
●Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 70.28.19).
— To Sept. 6: Carlo Carrà (1881-1966): includes works of the artist's futurist and between the wars periods.
VENICE:
●Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
— To Oct. 18: Henri Matisse and Italy: over 300 works — paintings, drawings, cut outs and the totality of Matisse's sculptural work.
●Ca' Pesaro (tel: 520.52.88).
— Sept. 5-Oct. 18: A London School: 70 works by six contemporary figurative artists having worked in London, Francis Bacon, Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, Lucian Freud, Ronald B. Kitaj and Leon Kossoff.
●Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711).
— To Oct. 18: Jean Tinguely: 300 moving sculptures in scrap metal by the Swiss artist done between 1954-87.

GERMANY

BERLIN:
●Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.23).
— To Nov. 22: Berlin-Berlin: The central exhibition of the city's 750th anniversary celebrations: 4000 books, art works, documents and artifacts relating to Berlin's history.
— To Nov. 22: The City and I: Berlin and its inhabitants reflected in German painting from Expressionism to the present.
●Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67).
— To Sept. 15: Retrospective of the work of Mexican painter Diego Rivera (1886-1957).
HILDESHEIM:
●Roemer- und Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 1.59.79).
— To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological treasures from the first 1500 years of the New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C.), including many pieces loaned by other museums.
KASSEL:
●Museum Friedericianum.
— To Sept. 20: Documenta 8: the 8th edition of the celebrated contemporary art's fair includes works by 200 artists — design and

architecture, painting, electronic music and video art.
MUNICH:
●Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51).
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●Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711).
— To Oct. 18: Jean Tinguely: 300 moving sculptures in scrap metal by the Swiss artist done between 1954-87.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 27: James Ensor (1860-1949): 140 drawings and prints and six large-scale paintings by the Belgian artist.
THE HAGUE:
●Gemeentemuseum (tel: 70.51.41.81).
— To Nov. 22: The Spiritual in Art: the influence of spiritual and mystical movements on abstract painting 1890-1985. Kandinsky, Kupka, Malevich, Mondrian are represented.
SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH:
●National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Oct. 11: French Master Drawings from Stockholm: 125

works from the Swedish National Museum's collection of 18th century French art.

●Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Oct. 25: New Scottish Art: work by over a dozen young Scottish artists.

SPAIN

MADRID:
●Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.5062).
— To Sept. 15: Art from the Spanish Pavilion at the 1937 Paris international exhibition: works by Picasso, Calder, Seret and others who took part.
— To Sept. 6: A retrospective of 100 paintings by Colombian artist Fernando Botero.
— To Sept. 10: Le Corbusier: 250 collages, paintings, drawings, architectural models trace the architect's career.

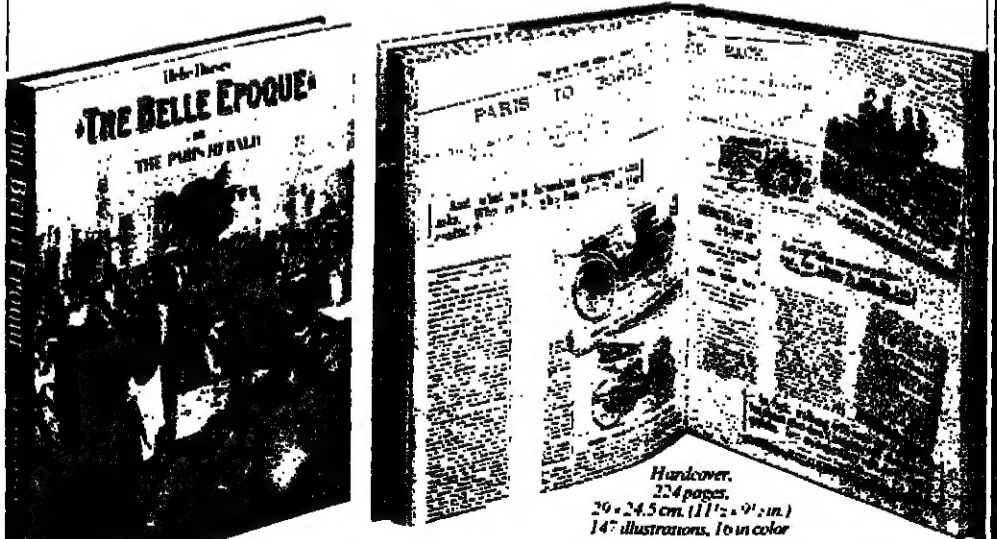
SWITZERLAND

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS:
●Musée International d'Horlogerie (tel: 23.62.63).
— To Sept. 27: The Hand and the Tool: over 200 tools and instruments illustrate the evolution of watchmaking from 1750-1920.
BASEL:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28).
— To Sept. 27: Dutch Painting of the 17th Century: works from the Principality of Liechtenstein and Swiss collections.
LAUSANNE:
●Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 021.20.50.01).
— To Oct. 18: René Magritte: a retrospective of over 200 paintings, a half of which never before shown to the public.
LUGANO:
●Villa Favart (tel: 091.521.741).
— To Nov. 15: 40 Impressionist and Postimpressionist paintings lent by the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, with works by Cézanne, Gauguin, Matisse, Renoir, Monet, Picasso.
MARTIGNY:
●Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
— To Nov. 20: Paintings, drawings and graphic works by Toulouse-Lautrec loaned by the Lautrec museum in Albi and Swiss museums.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
●Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.6868).
— To Oct. 11: Art Nouveau Bing: The influence of Siegfried Bing (1838-1905) on Art Nouveau illustrated by 200 exhibits — prints, posters, decorative art objects and furniture.
— To Nov. 8: Underground Images: Subway posters 1947-1987.
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
— Sept. 10-Nov. 29: Cartier-Bresson: 87 black and white photographs from the early 1930s.
— To Sept. 15: Mario Bellini: A retrospective, 50 examples of the furniture and industrial designs by the contemporary Italian designer.

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Beckett by



NEW YORK — It takes nerve for a shy, 10-year-old girl to tell Samuel Beckett that he "ought to be more popular," but that is what Shavron watchmaking from 1750-1920. Beckett, who has been directing debut with Beckett's "The Unnamable" which opened this week for the first time at the Samuel Beckett Theatre, which had its premiere at New York's Off-Broadway Theatre in 1961, is a half of which never before shown to the public. Beckett, who has been directing debut with Beckett's "The Unnamable" which opened this week for the first time at the Samuel Beckett Theatre, which had its premiere at New York's Off-Broadway Theatre in 1961, is a half of which never before shown to the public. Beckett, who has been directing debut with Beckett's "The Unnamable" which opened this week for the first time at the Samuel Beckett Theatre, which had its premiere at New York's Off-Broadway Theatre in 1961, is a half of which never before shown to the public.

WEEKEND

Through Cecil Beaton's Lens: Museum Gets Royal Treasure

by Andy Grundberg

LONDON — The latest treasure to come the way of the Victoria and Albert Museum is an archive of photographs by Cecil Beaton, the fashion photographer, writer and bon vivant who died in 1980. Consisting of some 8,000 negatives and transparencies and more than 10,000 prints, the collection is as remarkable for its subject matter as for its author. Every one of the thousands of pictures portrays a member of Britain's royal family.

Beaton photographed Britain's royalty regularly from 1939 to 1970, starting with the Queen Mother and ending with Prince Andrew as a small child. His first portraits were done on assignment for Vogue, but they proved so flattering that the royal household soon called him for portrait sessions. He became, as the museum's director, Roy Strong, has observed, Britain's unofficial portrait photographer.

The photographs are the promised gift of Helen Hose, Beaton's personal secretary for more than 25 years, who received them as a bequest of the photographer. Hose and Mark Haworth-Booth, the Victoria and Albert's curator of photography, have selected more than 100 representative images for a show that will go on display in the museum's photography galleries, beginning Sept. 16.

From a glance at the tip of the iceberg-sized collection, it is clear that there are many marvelous photographs in its midst. Some are elegant compositions by themselves, but most are compelling for reasons of both history and nostalgia. To see Princess Margaret as a slim, elegant young woman of 18, or her mother as a mature prewar beauty, is enough to start one singing "Rule Britannia." One shouldn't, however, make the mistake of considering these merely as documentary images.

Beaton, a consummate stylist, knew how to make his subjects gleam. He made sure they were dressed in the height of fashion, always gave them something to do with their hands and photographed them in front of painted backdrops that suggested vast, cathedral-like spaces. Coming from the world of fashion magazines, he naturally portrayed every queen and princess in front of his lens as if she were a fashion plate. The royals liked what they saw, and they liked it when Beaton's pictures of them appeared in mass-



Queen Elizabeth at her coronation in 1953; Prince Charles holds Prince Andrew in 1960 and, below, the photographer himself.



audience magazines like Britain's Picture Post.

In a sense, Beaton's pictures are the harbingers of today's relentless recording of the lives of the royal family — the appetite for which seems as strong in the United States as it does in Great Britain. While bestowing an air of imperial elegance, they make their imposing subjects seem human, like ordinary mortals. This dual message — that princes and princesses are embodiments of human nobility, yet at the same time they

appear just like you or I — constitutes the essence of their public celebrity. As Strong remarks in his foreword to the show's catalogue, Beaton arrived "at a crucial moment in the history of the Crown, when the institution had been badly shaken by the abdication crisis." King Edward's marriage to Wallis Simpson made for plenty of press copy, but it did little for the status of the monarchy itself. It seems fair, then, to read Beaton's photographs as instruments in the reconstruction of the royal image — as tools in an

innocent but not insignificant public-relations gambit.

Beaton usually posed his royal subjects in formal attire and frilly gowns, as if they were constantly prepared to attend a party. But he also showed them as representatives of the British people. For example, at the beginning of the war he photographed Princess Elizabeth, a teen-ager in a mannish uniform. The occasion was her installation as the commander of a royal guard unit, an honorary post, but the message was symbolic: The royal family was mobilizing for the war. Not for the first time, the monarchy functioned as the image of the country as a whole.

It would be an understatement to say that much has changed since Beaton posed the Queen Mother sitting, parasol in hand, between two classical marble torsos. More recently, tabloids like London's News of the World were splashing telephoto glimpses of Princess Diana in a bikini across their front pages, purportedly to show that she has gained weight on her vacation.

Such surreptitiously obtained photographs are a far cry from the "official" images purveyed by Beaton, but they are perhaps an inevitable outgrowth of his activity. One might say that Beaton succeeded too well; in resuscitating the image of the Windsor monarchy, he made it part of the same mass-media celebrity machinery that has brought the likes of Jackie Onassis, Joan Collins and Madonna.

The current fascination with the private lives of Di, Fergie and their husbands is surely on a scale that neither Beaton nor the royal family could have anticipated. But it shows how powerful photography can be in the process of forming public images. Whether the picture is a fuzzy, heavily retouched image of a princess in a swimsuit, or one of Beaton's exquisitely polished, regal compositions, it creates an insatiable appetite for more. This hunger, perhaps, is the essential condition of all celebrity.

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Beckett by Shivaun O'Casey



A scene from 'Happy Days.'

by Andrew L. Yarrow

NEW YORK — It takes nerve for a shy, 16-year-old girl to tell Samuel Beckett that he "ought to be more joyful," but that is what Shivaun O'Casey said when she met the author whose dramas about life's hopelessness and meaninglessness have become classics of 20th-century theater.

Now, 32 years later, O'Casey, who has remained friends with the Irish-born writer, is making her directing debut with Beckett's "Happy Days," which opened this week for an eight-week run at the Samuel Beckett Theater on West 42d Street.

The play, which had its premiere at New York's Cherry Lane Theater in 1961, is a compassionate yet pessimistic tale about a cheerful, talkative woman named Winnie who is buried waist-deep and, later, neck-deep in a mound of sand, and her less-than-loquacious male companion, Willie, who rarely emerges from his own nearby hole.

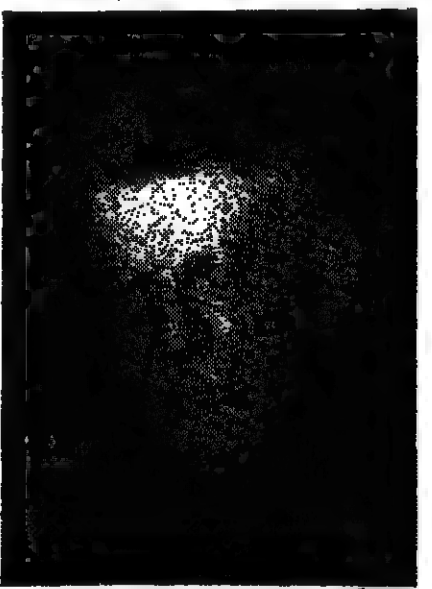
"I didn't realize what a difficult play it is to direct," said O'Casey, the daughter of Sean O'Casey, the Irish playwright. "It's very minimal, like an abstract painting. If you put in the wrong brush stroke, it's no longer."

"The tragic-comic line in Beckett is also very fine," added Mary Beth Yarrow, who is co-producing the play with O'Casey and Jim Stark. "The humor and the tragedy are there simultaneously."

"There's a great sadness in the play, but it's redeemed by Winnie's humor," said O'Casey, a soft-spoken woman whose resemblance to her father goes beyond her silver hair and blue eyes to her passionate interest in social causes. "It's a play about what middle-class morality does to people, and

about a relationship between a man and woman and what they've done to each other. "Willie is a kind of Caliban," she said. "He's of the earth, lecherous and lewd. Winnie's quite proper and religious, and everything has to be in the right place."

"I visualize her as a lady from Foxrock," she said, referring to the middle-class Dublin



The playwright.

neighborhood where Beckett was born and the name that O'Casey, Yarrow and Stark chose for their production company. O'Casey grew up in the British seaside town of Torquay, in Devon, and was intro-

duced to Beckett in London, where she was studying acting and scenic design. Her father and Beckett never met, but O'Casey said that they corresponded and that she "relayed messages" between them during the years before her father's death in 1964.

"Beckett once described Sean as a master of burlesque," and Sean liked and admired Beckett very much," she said. "But he once wrote, 'I'm not waiting for Godot.' He felt the world could change, and Sean probably doesn't think it will."

In plays such as "The Plough and the Stars" and "Shadow of a Gunman," O'Casey's father was an outspoken champion of the poor and oppressed, whereas Beckett, the 81-year-old author of "Waiting for Godot" and "Endgame," has generally eschewed politics and avoided any discussion about the meaning of his works.

O'Casey recalled that Beckett once wrote to her: "I never give interviews, except unwittingly, having nothing to say on any subject under the sun."

But despite the differences between their styles and philosophies, O'Casey said that her father and Beckett, "as people, were both very kind and caring."

"Both lived very simply," she added, "and both had extraordinary eyes that penetrated into one."

Since leaving Devon, O'Casey has acted in and even been a hatmaker for many British stage productions. But it was only after moving to New York five years ago and taking a class with Robert Lewis, a founder of the Actors Studio, that she decided to try her hand at directing.

"I've always hankered after directing, and Robert urged me to direct," O'Casey said. The obvious choices seemed to be either a Beckett play or one by her father, such as "The Silver Tassie," a 1929 "anti-war requiem" that she said she wants to direct. The decision to produce "Happy Days" evolved out of discussions with Aileen O'Kelly, who plays the sand-buried Winnie, and Yarrow, a producer of television documentaries.

They videotaped a reading of the play last month with O'Kelly and John Leighton, who is the enigmatic Willie, and O'Casey and O'Kelly brought the tape to Paris for Beckett's review.

"Because the rhythms are very important to Sam, he asked to read with Aileen," O'Casey said. "He said to keep it down, not to make Winnie too capable a woman, but he thought it was wonderful."

Their only small conflict was over the play's sparse set, in which Beckett intended to include only one barren mound. "I have three mounds onstage," O'Casey explained, "so Sam said, 'What are the other two for?'" "He didn't talk me out of them, though," she said, smiling. "He said, 'It's your production.'"

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"If you love food, and are headed for France, Wells' book is a must," San Francisco Examiner.

"I have never read a food or restaurant critic that I have found to be so reliable, so thorough, and who makes me so damn hungry..." Robert M. Parker

From the author of the acclaimed Food Lover's Guide to Paris.

Now available

The Food Lover's Guide to France by Patricia Wells

Patricia Wells' new book is a mouth-watering guide that leads food lovers through the gastronomic pleasures of France from North to South and East to West. Traveling over 30,000 miles on an exhilarating culinary treasure hunt, Ms. Wells writes of her discoveries: great restaurants, cafés, markets, pastry and cheese shops.

Chapters are arranged by province and include a description of the region, a map, best months to visit, and other details. A French English glossary provides handy translations — and 75 authentic recipes from local chefs allow travelers to recreate French food experiences at home.

Patricia Wells is restaurant critic for the International Herald Tribune and an award-winning contributor to the New York Times. Order her new book today and capture the food magic of France.

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4-9-87

DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

Market Sales				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	%
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

NYSE Diary				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	Total	Net
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
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NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	%
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
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NYSE Diary				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	Total	Net
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
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NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	%
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	High	Low	Net
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

NYSE Diary				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	Total	Net
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Net	High	Low
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	%
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

NASDAQ Diary				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	Total	Net
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	%
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,500,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			
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NYSE 4 p.m. volume	13,800,000			

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Slips With Dollar, Bonds

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Thursday in moderate trading, pressured by a weak dollar and lower bond prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 2.55 points lower at 2,599.49, according to preliminary figures, after falling 8.93 points on Wednesday. Losers led gainers by 3 to 2, and volume fell to 163.4 million shares from 199.3 million on Wednesday.

An hour before the close the Dow average was down 17 points.

Prices were also lower in active trading of over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues.

Stocks opened higher but quickly lost ground when a mild recovery in the dollar and bond markets fizzled. Weakness in bond futures spilled into stock index futures, depressing prices there enough to make it profitable for traders to buy the futures and sell the underlying cash equities.

The market has been on the defensive since last week: after hitting a new high on Aug. 25, the Dow by Wednesday had fallen about 120 points.

Stocks have been depressed by dollar weakness and sharply higher interest rates. The dollar has weakened despite central bank intervention in the foreign exchange markets to support it.

While traders remain worried about these factors, there is also a school of thought on Wall Street that the recent slide in stock prices has been a healthy development.

That "correction," as some describe it, is said to be vying some excessive enthusiasm out of the market, bringing stocks back to levels where investors might find them more attractive to buy for the long term.

The question being debated by many analysts is how far down the market must go to achieve this effect.

Limited was down 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 after reporting a 14 percent rise in August sales, but only a 2 percent increase in comparable store sales.

Among blue chips, AT&T and IBM were down fractionally. American Express was lower. General Electric and Coca-Cola were ahead.

Gray Research was down 6 1/2 to 9 1/4 after dropping 8 1/2 Wednesday on news it had discontinued its most advanced supercomputer project.

Merck was advancing sharply after rising 4 1/2 Tuesday on prospects for its new cholesterol-lowering drug, which the Federal Food and Drug Administration approved Tuesday.

Ford Motor was lower; its late August car sales fell slightly.

Avon Products was down. It forecast third-quarter earnings of 37 cents a share, down from 42 cents in the year-ago period.

At 3 P.M., the NYSE's composite index of all listed common stocks was down 1.56 points to 178.56. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was down 2.29 points at 355.42.

Texas Air led the Amex actives, losing ground.

(UPI, AP)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
37%	20%	20%	AAR				75	102	41	1	+
20%	20%	20%	AAR				102	41	1	+	+
20%	20%	20%	AAR				102	41	1	+	+
20%	20%	20%	AAR				102	41	1	+	+
20%	20%	20%	AAR				102	41	1	+	+
20%	20%	20%	AAR				102	41	1	+	+
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20%	20%	20%	AAR			</					

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.

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Thailand

SEPTEMBER 1, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Technicians See the S...
a Temporary Setb...

BY MARTIN G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — The stock market's recent slide has led some technicians to see a temporary setback in the market's upward movement.

◆◆

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN
New York Times Service

Robert S. Robbins, a technical analyst for Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta, turned cautious on Aug. 14—one day after the Dow briefly crossed above 2,700 during trading hours. "I sensed trouble in the blue-chip feeding frenzy and, listening to market participants, there was clearly some euphoria in the air," he said. "This correction conceivably could carry the Dow to as low as 2,450, which would mean a pullback of 10 percent from its high." This time, he said, a weak bond market was the culprit.

John E. Kidd, Jr., Peabody & Co.'s Dennis E. Jaurett is one technical analyst whose optimism remains unfruffled. "None of our indicators are flashing danger signals," he said.

Registers

Delays have pushed that date back by about a year, analysts said.

The loss at the company, Tateho Chemical Industries Co., exceeds its net assets of about 17 billion yen. Tateho, which had up to 100

Review

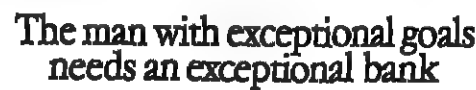
Profits for Lloyd's combined syndicates include income and capital gains from securities investments. Underwriting profits represent only income from premiums after all claims are paid.

Mr. Miller warned underwriters

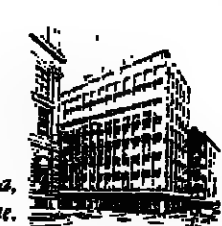


through a share issue here because of the East India Co.'s role in the commercial development of the city and the birth of the stock exchange."

In the northern city of Lelys, builders under the supervision of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning are constructing a new residential complex. The complex will consist of 10 multi-story apartment buildings, each with 12 floors. The buildings are designed to be modern and energy-efficient, with large windows and balconies. The complex is located in a central area of the city, near the main train station and the city center. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning is responsible for the construction and management of the complex. The complex is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

[illegible]

*The Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva
at 96-98, rue du Rhône*



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

MCI to Buy GE International Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — MCI Communications Corp. has agreed to buy RCA Global Communications Inc. from General Electric Co. for \$160 million.

The deal will double the size of MCI's international operation, and establishes the Washington-based company in a rapidly growing market where it is relatively unchallenged by rival American Telephone & Telegraph.

RCA Global, headquartered in Piscataway, New Jersey, is an international telecommunications company whose principal businesses are international telex and high speed data.

MCI provides international voice and messaging services through its subsidiary, MCI International.

RCA Global became a part of GE in June of last year when GE and RCA merged.

GE has been looking for a buyer for the company for the past several months, according to a GE spokesman, Bruce Bunce.

"It's a good little business, but it didn't fit with the rest of GE's oper-

ation," said Mr. Bunce. "We have other larger businesses where we would rather focus our efforts."

MCI, which had an estimated sales of \$3.6 billion last year, is the second largest U.S. long-distance telephone company, behind AT&T. Industry analysts estimate that more than 90 percent of its total revenue is generated from its domestic operation.

MCI suffered a loss of \$448 million last year. A sluggish economy, increased competition in a deregulated environment, and a desire to protect its profit margins contributed to the loss.

An MCI spokesman, Gary Tobin, said that the company has "more than adequate amount of cash" to cover the deal. "We have \$760 million in cash in the bank, and if need be, we have an agreement to borrow up to \$300 million from IBM," he said.

Analysts, praising the acquisition, said the deal would boost capacity on MCI's international lines.

"They're generating more business for their own lines," said Julius Sas of the New York invest-

ment firm of Bala Zorn Gerad Inc. "Revenues will increase with no additional expense," he said.

Fred Litwin, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, said, "It's going to be a cash cow for MCI."

The planned acquisition marks the ongoing consolidation of the international telex business amid signs of lackluster growth in the mature industry, analysts said.

In May, investor Bennett Le Bow said he was trying to merge Western Union Corp. with ITT Corp.'s World Communications Inc. to create the largest telex business in the world. One source said MCI had considered buying the ITT unit but backed down when the proposal was announced.

Mr. Sas said MCI had been in talks with GE last year for the RCA business but that GE was then seeking \$200 million to \$220 million for the company.

MCI first entered the international telex and data business with its acquisition of Western Union International from Xerox Corp. in 1982.

"What we've been doing is buying our way into the international business," an MCI spokesman said. (W.P. Reuters)

Philips Agrees Sweetened Bid With U.S. Unit

NEW YORK — Philips NV said Thursday that it had agreed with its subsidiary, North American Philips Corp., on a sweetened offer for the 42 percent of the subsidiary that the Dutch electronics giant doesn't yet own.

North American Philips said it intends to recommend the new offer to its shareholders, after the parent company offered one warrant to buy one Philips NV share to its earlier \$50 a share offer. The exercise price on the warrant is \$31 a share, and it can be used any time through Dec. 31, 1992.

Philips' stock closed at 51.70 guilders (\$25.38) on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange on Thursday.

The board had decided that the parent company's original \$609 million tender offer should not be recommended to shareholders.

Portable DAT Recorder Will Be Marketed by Sony

TOKYO — Sony Corp., inventors of the Walkman and Discman, will sell the world's first portable digital audio tape recorder in Japan in December, a company spokesman said Thursday.

Unlike its miniature counterparts, however, the new DAT product is not likely to be an instant hit, he said.

"It's the first step in miniaturization," he said "but I wouldn't expect it to have the same dramatic impact on the market as the Discman" portable compact disc player.

Sony's TCD-10 portable DAT recorder is the size of a thick paperback and weighs 4 pounds (1.85 kilograms). Like full-sized DATs, it can make compact disc-quality recordings on a cassette half the size of conventional tapes.

But standing in the way of mass consumer acceptance is its price of 250,000 yen (\$1,775) and global markets which have been closed by fierce opposition from the music industry, the Sony spokesman said. The ability of DAT machines to

make near-perfect copies of compact discs has stunned the music industry, which fears massive home-taping and piracy will rob them of royalties.

In a related development, Hewlett-Packard Co. of Palo Alto, California, and Sony have announced they have agreed in principle to jointly develop a range of DAT-based data-storage products for the computer market.

Since audio is recorded digitally in a similar way to computer information, DAT technology is adaptable for use in data-storage devices.

A Hewlett-Packard statement said the two companies intended to develop format-compatible data-storage products that offer a large capacity and a fast transfer rate. In addition, a fast-search capability will offer an average access time of 30 seconds, allowing for on-line inquiry, the company said.

It said its small size makes DAT suitable as a backup and archival device for a broad range of systems, from personal computers to more advanced computer products.

Simon Rebukes Business School

ROCHESTER, New York — William E. Simon, a former U.S. treasury secretary, says the business school carrying his name gave into "blackmail" and should have told Eastman Kodak Co. to "take a walk" instead of baring a Fuji employee from enrolling.

Mr. Simon, in a stinging worded rebuke, said "This will never happen again without it being put before the trustees for discussion."

Mr. Simon said he found "abhorrent" the university's decision to bar an employee of Kodak's chief competitor, Fuji Photo Film Co., from the Simon School of Business Administration.

The school rescinded its acceptance of the Fuji employee, Tsumo Sakai, after Kodak officials claimed his presence would threaten the secrets of the giant Rochester photographic concern.

Morgan Grenfell Profit Falls 7.8%

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Group PLC, the merchant banking concern, said Thursday that pretax profit slipped 7.8 percent in the first half to \$47 million (\$77.57 million) from \$51 million in the first half last year.

Analysts said the results were better than expected after last year's strong first half.

Morgan Grenfell's chief executive, John Craven, said that last year's first period was characterized by an unbalanced proportion of merger and acquisition activity.

Aside from corporate finance, the group's other major areas are overseas business, fund management and banking. "The four main parts of our business were roughly balanced in this year's first half," Mr. Craven said.

"The market estimated \$38 million to \$43 million," said Rod Barrett, an analyst with Hoare Govett. "We might inch up our year-end figure above our \$50 million forecast." Last year, Morgan earned \$52.2 million in pretax profit.

Nigel Cobby, of stockbrokers

Greenwell Montagu, said he had forecast a profit of \$44 million and would revise the year's figure upward to about \$100 million. "We rate the stock as a strong hold and possibly a buy," Mr. Cobby said.

Profit after tax fell 5 percent to \$31.9 million from \$33.6 million.

Mr. Barrett said Morgan Grenfell was a vulnerable target in the current surge of bids for merchant banks. Hill Samuel Group PLC last month failed to agree on a merger with Union Bank of Switzerland, and New Zealand's Equicorp Holdings Ltd. recently launched a bid for Guinness Peat Group PLC.

"Morgan Grenfell's share structure is weighted toward a handful of investors," he said. For example, Robert Holmes à Court and Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneurs, hold 5.2 percent and 2 percent, and Hanson Trust PLC, the diversified industrial holding company, last month bought a 3.3 percent stake. Including holdings by Deutsche Bank AG and other shareholders, these stakes together total nearly 50 percent.

Mr. Cobby said that Mr. Holmes

a Court might try to combine Morgan Grenfell with Standard Chartered PLC, in which he has a 15 percent stake, to form an international investment bank.

Mr. Craven said he believed Morgan Grenfell had overcome image problems arising from acting last year as merchant banker to Guinness PLC, which is under investigation for alleged share-trading irregularities.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

Worldwide Securities Limited

Worldwide Securities Limited, Clarendon House, Church Street, Hamilton HM DX, Bermuda, has approved a stock split of 3-for-1 of the Company's Class A common stock payable on September 4, 1987. Distribution of a single stock certificate representing the number of additional full shares of Class A common share will be made to those shareholders holding their shares in registered form.

Holders of bearer depositary receipts should tender their certificates starting September 20, 1987 with all coupons number 7 on attached to Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 43 boulevard Royal, Luxembourg. These certificates and coupons, except coupon number 7 that is declared without the value, will be returned duly stamped to show the increased number of the shares.

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Fidelity International (C.I.) Ltd.
9, Bond Street
St Helier - Jersey, Channel Islands

SHIP: Taking Stock in Dutch History

(Continued from first finance page)

sued a negotiable receipt, which they could resell.

The receipts entitled the owner to a dividend and were keenly traded in Amsterdam in the early 1600s, helping to bring about the creation of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

"The new share offer is no different from any other modern-day share flotation," Mr. Philippens said. "We've drawn up a prospectus and a financial statement complete with our view of the ship's prospects as a tourist site."

However, the new shares, which will be available in nominal values of 100 guilders and 5,000 guilders and sold at par, will not be traded on the bourse. Mr. Philippens said investors would be buying the shares more for their curiosity value than for investment potential. The shares will be replicas of those issued in the early 1600s.

Although the shares will pay a

dividend, payment is unlikely to be in cash.

"The dividend will take the form of free visits on board or, in the case of companies, the use of the ship for receptions and press conferences," said Jan Assies of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, one of the project's sponsors.

By contrast, the original East India Co. paid an average 18 percent return on capital during its 193-year history. In 1642, it paid a dividend of 50 percent. Historians blame its generosity to shareholders, and its failure to make large-scale capital increases, for its eventual slide into debt in the 1790s.

At its height, the company was a state within a state, which had a Dutch trading monopoly that stretched from the Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Magellan. It had the power to conclude treaties with Asian powers, to build forts and to maintain armed forces.

The company's expeditions to the Far East brought back silk, tea and spices to Amsterdam, making the city a key European port and trading center.

Schlumberger

Schlumberger Limited announced the signing of a definitive agreement for the purchase by National Semiconductor of all of the Fairchild Semiconductor business of Schlumberger.

The purchase price will be paid in National Semiconductor common stock and warrants with a guaranteed cash value of approximately \$122 million.

The transaction is subject to Hart/Scott/Rodino clearance.

Fairchild Semiconductor has been reported by Schlumberger as a discontinued operation. Schlumberger expects a third quarter loss associated with this transaction of approximately \$220 million.

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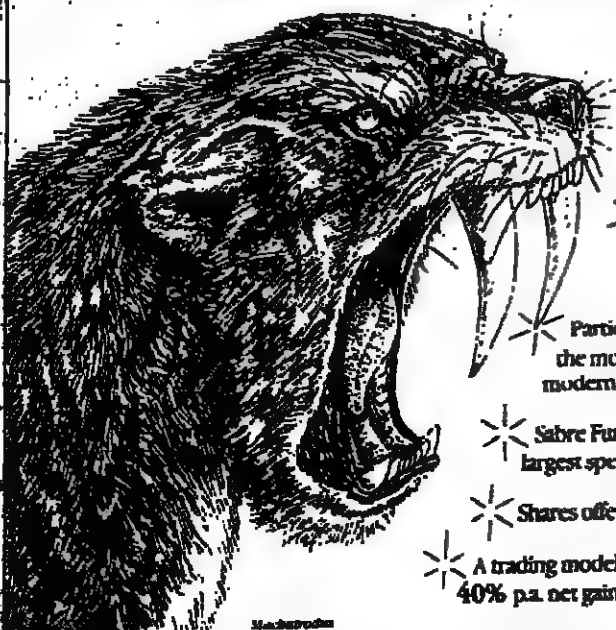
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6 months to June 1987

6 months to June 1986

Change

PRE-TAX PROFIT

£699m

£554m

+26%

EARNINGS PER SHARE

28.21p

22.27p

+27%

INTERIM DIVIDEND

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5.50p

+18%

• Record first half, strong underlying profit growth. • Financial services profit up 66 per cent - Eagle Star, Allied Dunbar, Canada Trustco all do well. • Export success in Japan adds to very good tobacco results. • In retailing, strong growth at Argos and Marshall Fields performs well. • Paper maintains good performance, with increased contribution from wood pulp.



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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips, Stays Below 1.80 DM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar lost further ground Thursday against the Deutsche mark but held steady against the yen in New York and Europe, as market participants struggled to interpret the notable absence of central bank intervention.

The moves came amid rumors, later denied, that major central banks would meet soon to lower target trading ranges for the U.S. currency.

Dealers said a rumor in New York about an emergency meeting of central banks from the Group of Five major industrialized countries this weekend partly explained the 1,790 DM mid-afternoon low hit in Europe.

A West German finance ministry spokesman denied the G-5 rumor, and a related one that the central banks would be lowering the dollar's target range supposedly fixed by the major central bankers when they met in Paris in February to stabilize exchange rates.

In New York, the dollar closed lower at 1.7910 DM, from 1.7965 on Wednesday; at 140.95 yen, up slightly from 140.80; at 1.4815 Swiss francs after 1.4840 and at 5.9555 French francs after 6.0125. The British pound also rose to \$1.6580 from \$1.6535.

The dollar breached the 1.80-bar-

London Dollar Rates

Coinage	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.7910	1.7965
French franc	5.9555	6.0125
Swiss franc	1.4815	1.4840
British pound	1.6580	1.6535

Source: Reuters

rier in New York later on Wednesday, for the first time since mid-June.

One of the reasons for the dollar's resilience against the yen, dealers said, was the degree of determination shown by the Bank of Japan in its recent intervention to support the U.S. currency.

Dealers also noted that market participants were buying marks after selling yen.

Tension in the Gulf was hurting the yen, as the Japanese economy is heavily dependent on imported oil. But the Japanese currency was also weakened by the bond trading

U.S. M-1 Rises \$2.3 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$752.9 billion in the week ended Aug. 24, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. The previous week's M-1 level was revised down by \$100 million to \$750.6 billion.

Unemployment Falls to 8.6% in West Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG — West German unemployment fell to 8.6 percent of the work force from 8.7 percent in July, the Federal Labor Office said Thursday.

The Federal Statistics Office also announced that consumer prices fell 0.1 percent in August from July, but stood at a higher annual rate of 0.8 percent, confirming provisional figures released earlier.

In July, inflation was unchanged from June, and was 0.7 percent higher on an annual basis.

The total out of work, unadjusted for seasonal factors, fell to 2.16 million in August from 2.18 million the previous month.

In August last year, unemployment stood at 2.12 million or 8.5 percent of the work force. The labor office said the number of workers on short time fell 40,611 to 175,094, while the number of vacancies fell 2,827 to 177,425.

(Reuters, AFP)

losses incurred by a Japanese chemical company, Taiheo Chemical Industries Co. Some dealers fear that other Japanese companies, facing losses, could sell their securities, thus undercutting Japanese financial markets.

Apart from the Bank of Japan intervention overnight, central banks were absent from the market, dealers said. On Wednesday, the West German and Swiss central banks had added their support to the Japanese action.

"The Bank of Japan has been more impressive than the other central banks in supporting the dollar," one dealer said.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7930 DM, about 1 pence down from 1.8027 on Wednesday.

The dollar was barely changed at 140.90 yen, from 140.80 on Wednesday, but eased to 1.4818 Swiss francs after 1.4832 and to 5.9985 French francs from 6.0350.

The British pound also gained against the dollar, to \$1.6585 from \$1.6555.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower at 1.8003 DM in Frankfurt, after 1.8080 on Wednesday, and in Paris at 6.0210 francs from 6.0510.

The dollar also closed lower in Zurich, at 1.4845 Swiss francs from 1.4890.

(UPI, Reuters)

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Chief Named at U.K. Merger Agency

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

Sydney Lipworth, deputy chairman of Allied Dunbar Assurance PLC, has been appointed chairman of Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the government agency that monitors the effect of mergers on industrial competition.

Mr. Lipworth, 56, born and educated in South Africa, came to Britain in 1964 and subsequently became a British citizen. He is to succeed Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, 63, who is retiring after 12 years as chairman.

Mr. Lipworth becomes chief at a time when the agency is being criticized for moving too slowly. The New York Times reports. Typically, commission reviews take six months to a year, such critics say.

The commission may be moving to streamline its procedures. For example, the government insisted that the commission take only three months, instead of the usual six, to investigate an offer by British Airways to acquire British Caledonian Airways. The commission is complying.

Mr. Lipworth, who has been a director of the mergers agency for six years, insists that the commission is moving to address the concerns of its critics. However, he is concerned that thoroughness not be sacrificed for speed.

"We are always conscious of changing conditions," he said. "But we are also aware of our statutory duty to carry out investigations in a certain way."

Midland Co-Generation Venture, co-owned by Consumers Power Co. of Jackson, Michigan, the state's largest utility, and Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Michigan, has named Rodney Boulanger as president and chief executive officer.

The venture, set up in January, is to spend \$600 million to convert the utility's unfinished nuclear power plant in Midland into one using natural gas that will generate 1,300 megawatts, enough for a city of 300,000 people. Most of the electricity is to be sold to Consumers Power, starting in 1990.

"It's the first of its kind in the country," Mr. Boulanger said.

The Midland plant was a victim of the problems that have plagued the nuclear power industry. Originally expected to cost \$260 million in 1967, it had swallowed \$4.2 billion by 1984, when work was halted for lack of funds.

Mr. Boulanger, 47, is no stranger to soured energy projects. Since 1986, he has headed ANG Coal Gasification Co., a subsidiary in Bismarck, North Dakota, of Coastal Corp. of Houston. The company runs a factory owned by the Department of Energy, which took possession when the original owners defaulted on federal loans advanced under the Carter administration's synthetic fuels program.

Redkin & Colman PLC, the London-based food, home products and pharmaceuticals company, has recruited A.J. Dalby as a non-executive director. Mr. Dalby, 50, is currently president and chief executive of Cambridge Neuroscience Research Inc. of Massachusetts. Before joining that company earlier this year, he was executive vice president of SmithKline Beckman

Corp. in charge of worldwide pharmaceutical operations.

Ernest & Whimney, the international accounting and consulting firm based in Cleveland, has recruited Philip Thomas as a managing consultant for banking and financial services in its London office. Mr. Thomas, 42, a Briton, previously was a senior consultant with SRI, the California-based managing and consulting firm, in its London office.

USX Corp. of Pittsburgh, formerly U.S. Steel Corp., has named William E. Swales, who had been president of its Marathon Oil Co. subsidiary, to the new position of corporate vice chairman for energy.

Mr. Swales, 62, will be in charge of directing and coordinating the activity of USX's two energy subsidiaries, Marathon and Texas Oil & Gas Corp. Mr. Swales's appointment coincides with the resignation of Forrest E. Hoglund, who had been president of Texas Oil & Gas, in Dallas. Mr. Hoglund, 54, has joined Enron Corp. in Houston in the positions of chairman and chief executive of Enron Oil & Gas Co.

Celanese Ex-CEO

Takes the Helm Of Small Firm

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John D. Macomber, who ran the giant Celanese Corp. for 12 years, plans to take over as chairman of Lasertech Inc., a small Albuquerque, New Mexico, company.

Mr. Macomber, 59, was chairman and chief executive officer of Celanese, which had revenue of more than \$3 billion in 1985 and was sold this year to Hoechst AG of West Germany for \$2.8 billion.

Lasertech had sales of \$7 million last year. It makes industrial and medical laser systems. Louis F. Bieck, president and chief executive, said the company is seeking acquisition or licensing arrangements.

Mr. Bieck, 42, joined the company last year after working at GCA Corp. and Xerox.

Sir Clive Returns With Mini-Minicomputer

Reuters

LONDON — Sir Clive Sinclair, the British inventor who had to sell his computer firm to a rival last year to help settle large debts, has re-entered the market with what he says is the world's smallest computer.

The Z88 "lap-top," developed by Sir Clive and being manufactured

IBM, Ericsson Report Cooperation Project

Reuters

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. and Sweden's L.M. Ericsson AB said Thursday they would jointly explore ways in which IBM database and data networks management can be combined with Ericsson's telecommunications switching technology.

Other services that will be covered by the agreement are basic phone calling and credit card calling, the companies said.

by a British subsidiary of SCI Systems Inc. of the United States, was introduced on the British retail market on Thursday.

It is one inch (2.5 centimeters) thick, weighs less than two pounds (0.9 kilograms) and is the size of a large book.

Its built-in software includes a word processor, calculator, diary, data base, calendar and clock. Its 32K random access memory can store the equivalent of a "thick novel," Sir Clive said.

"The Z88 doesn't have a direct competitor at the moment," he said, adding that other portables were bigger, heavier and more limited in application and capacity.

It is to retail in Britain for less than £300 (\$500).

Sir Clive, 47, made his name in the 1970s pioneering pocket calculators and digital watches and producing a miniature black and white television.

He was knighted for his work in developing low-cost home computers in Britain in the 1980s.



Clive Sinclair

But he had to sell his computer company, Sinclair Research to Amstrad Consumer Electronics, in April last year to help pay off debts after a slump in the market. However, he held a 55 percent stake in a research firm, Cambridge Computer, where he developed the Z88.

Analysts Say Interest Rate Surge Puts Pressure on the Fed

Reuters

NEW YORK — A surge in long-term interest rates in response to the dollar's recent slide increases pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to take strong measures to stabilize exchange rates, economists say.

"If I were Fed chairman I would say 'enough is enough,'" said Lyle E. Gramley, chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association and a Fed board governor under the former chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

"I'm surmising they could be getting ready to pull both triggers on the shotgun," he said, "to intervene, not just in the currency markets, but to tighten monetary policy."

Mr. Gramley said there is

enough evidence of U.S. economic growth to justify tighter monetary policy to steady the dollar and quell fears of rising inflation.

Furthermore, "the combination of a falling dollar and increasing bond yields increases pressure on the Fed to act," he said. "It's symptomatic of a serious loss in confidence" in U.S. financial markets, "which the Fed cannot look upon with complacency."

He added: "It would be very helpful in terms of the steady deterioration in bond prices to have the discount rate raised a full percentage point."

The yield of the bellwether 8% percent 30-year Treasury bond rose from just under 9 percent last week to 9.48 percent Wednesday, a 19-

month high, as the dollar broke through a major support level at 1.80 Deutsche marks and came within striking distance of another support level at 1.40 yen.

Bond prices move inversely to yields.

But it has not only been the dollar's slide since news on Aug. 14 of an unexpected widening in the June U.S. trade deficit to \$15.7 billion that has pushed bond prices to their recent lows, economists said.

"We see the Fed willing to elevate the funds rate," Mr. Sullivan said. "We've seen token intervention." He added, "designed to make an orderly decline for the dollar, but no active resistance to the dollar's fall."

Many economists had expected the July U.S. trade deficit to be about equal to the June gap, at about \$15 billion.

But over the past week, some economists have revised their estimates higher, to \$16 billion to \$17 billion, a level that would spur heavy dollar selling, dealers said.

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"I would think the Fed's preference would be to seek stability in financial markets going into the trade data" scheduled to be re-

leased Sept. 11, said Bill Sullivan of Dean Witter, Reynolds Inc. "But there's no concrete evidence the Fed is willing to pursue that avenue."

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Thursday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

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OBSERVER

Potomac Peace Panic

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Washington is in the grip of a peace scare. President Reagan no longer says "evil empire." It has been months since he talked about making Marxist Nicaragua "uncle." Is it any wonder the city is tense?

It has not suffered the ravages of peace since 1941. One yuppie told this column, "I've heard the Bible says there might be peace and rumors of peace, but I didn't find it corroborated in the works of Ayn Rand, so naturally I didn't worry much about it."

Always keen to be where the action is, this column made a hurried trip to Washington and stood on a terrace high in Georgetown overlooking the glittering lights of the rich and famous cold-war capital.

This column's host peered out over the majestic scene and spoke words fraught with weightiness or, as they call it down there and on college campuses, meaningfulness. This column did not bear those words since (1) being a column, it had no ears, (2) when the words were uttered, a plane descending toward National Airport was passing eight feet overhead.

"All right, I'll say it again," said the host. The next incoming airplane being 45 seconds away from Chevy Chase, he said, "The lights are going on again all over Georgetown; we shall not see them doused again in our time."

This was arrant nonsense, of course, and the host knew it, but as he had often said to me in the past when I chided him for talking foolishness, "I talk foolishness only because it seems to be what columns are hearing. You must also admit that it is a foolishness fraught with meaningfulness."

With considerable shamefulness, this column had to concede that the meaningfulness of his foolishness did, in fact, lead this column to a weightiness that was not without valuelessness.

"If you will allow me," said the host, "what you are trying to say is that my foolishness is justified by its fraughtness."

These Washington birds can throw jawbreakers and mind stupefiers at you all night.

This column is not so easily led off the scent. It had come to inves-

tigate the peace scare. Upon seeing that this column intended to press its questions fearlessly, the host, a rich and famous conservative, not to mention a certified paranoid, sat in a sound-proof room and gave this column the full story.

Yes, it was true that the president had gone soft as mush on peace. The evidence? He handed me a Top Secret telegram sent from the White House to the Kremlin. It proposed a summit meeting at which the two of them — the president and the sinister Soviet master, Gorbachev — would make a joint appearance singing "Ain't Gonna Practice War No More."

Yes, reader, the peace threat is that acute. How are you going to feel when the president orders you to turn in your sword so he and Gorbachev can beat it into a plowshare? He can probably get away with that too. And do you know why? Because American sword collectors and aficionados of sword sport had failed to form a National Sword Association to lobby for the citizen's right to bear swords.

This column's Washington host pointed out that it was silly to beat America's swords into plowshares. For one thing, he said, "Swords don't kill people, people kill people." For another, the incessant American agricultural surpluses are demonstrable proof that we already have more plowshares than we know what to do with.

How then explain the president's turning into a bleeding heart, left-wing, anti-war wacko who was willing to let Nicaragua's Ortega get away with refusing to say "thi-much less 'uncle'?"

The host winked and said, "Cherchez la Première Dame."

"Are you telling me to search the First Lady?"

"I'm telling you the First Lady is the explanation," he said. "She's softened Ron up until he's become ripe and easy picking for the minions of the evil empire."

"You mean the First Lady is..."

This column, being an old-fashioned New Deal gentleman, dared not speak the words. Its host, a new-fashioned conservative, was not so delicate.

"Exactly," he said. "Nancy is a Soviet mole."

New York Times Service

A Chronicle of Civil Rights

By Barbara Gamarekian

WASHINGTON — To this day, Mary King never leaves the house without her toothbrush.

It is a peculiarity that lingers as a result of the four years she spent working in the South as a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee during the civil rights movement in the early 1960s. "We always had toothbrushes in our pockets," she recalled. "I still carry one, not because I think I am going to be jailed, but just out of habit."

King went on to become an adviser to President Jimmy Carter on health and women's issues, and was appointed by him as deputy director of Action, the federal agency that oversees the Peace Corps and VISTA. She has written "Freedom Song: A Personal Story of the 1960s Civil Rights Movement," just published by William Morrow.

In a foreword to the book, which is dedicated to 12 people who lost their lives working for the civil rights movement, King wrote: "So little is known, and even less understood, about the complexity of forces that changed the American Southland in the 1960s. America needs to know about the Amzie Moors, Ella Baker, Casey Hayden, Bob Zellner, Annette Ponder, and many others, as well as the Martin Luther King."

"The thing that confounds and confuses me," King said recently at her home in Washington, "is how much has already been forgotten. Americans have forgotten how people put their lives on the line."

She said that during the Mississippi Summer Project of 1964, 30 people were beaten, 1,000 were arrested, 35 churches were burned, 30 homes bombed and three of her fellow workers — James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner — were murdered. The project was pivotal in the civil rights movement, and out of it grew the Freedom Democratic Party, which sought political representation for blacks.

Fresh out of Ohio Wesleyan



"Some of us came out stronger," says Mary King.

University, King came to "the movement" in the summer of 1962 as what she described as an unpolitical, idealistic minister's daughter. She was one of five whites on a staff of 41, most of them young students, who were paid \$10 a week to work in rural areas and \$20 a week to work in the Atlanta office.

While other civil rights groups worked through the courts and the churches, SNCC worked in the rural areas of the South using the tactics of direct action — sit-ins, picketing and an extensive voter registration campaign. They were the shock troops of the Freedom Riders.

"It was the most pure manifestation of democracy that I have ever encountered. A group of young people who were intense, who cared passionately but who came without ideology and without foreordained conclusions. We believed that determination and working together would produce change. There was a certain amount of naivete in all this, but my naivete gave me strength and power because I didn't know how awesome the odds were."

She had her toothbrush with her one December day in Atlanta when she was arrested for participating in a sit-in at a segregated

lunchette and jailed for four days. Months earlier she had fled across a river from Danville, Virginia, to a Roman Catholic convent in North Carolina after she heard she would be indicted for "inciting acts of violence and war" under a statute that had been passed after a slave uprising. "They had already indicted 14 other SNCC workers. At that point it was illegal to breathe in Danville."

The intensity of those years, the threat of terror, and the constant harassment and retaliation created strong bonds of friendship and love among the civil rights workers. But it also broke the spirit of some of them.

"Some of us came out stronger," King said. One casualty, she said, was Sweeney, a young man who met while working in SNCC and married in 1965. On March 15, 1966, Sweeney walked into the New York office of the former congressman and civil rights activist Allard Lowenstein and shot him. King, who was divorced from Sweeney, had last seen him in 1966.

"I had no idea of the psychological abyss into which Dennis had fallen," she said. "He is an example of someone who was

crushed by the fierceness and the brutality. He suffered a convulsion in the bombing of Freedom House in McComb, Mississippi, and although psychiatrists who are familiar with the case are not in agreement, it seems to me he was one of the spirits that was destroyed by the suffering."

She attributes SNCC's image as a radical group to the fact that it was raising hard, difficult questions. It grappled with the question of non-violence: it raised questions of reform vs. revolution, of the relationship between men and women, of the nature of leadership.

She added that it was "fiercely egalitarian" open to women even though black men generally spoke for the organization. The roots of the women's movement, she asserted, are to be found in the civil rights struggle.

In 1964 she and a colleague, Casey Hayden, wrote about the issue of self-determination for women in SNCC. A year later they wrote and sent to 40 activist women a second manifesto, "A Kind of Memo from Casey Hayden and Mary King to a Number of Other Women in the Peace and Freedom Movements."

She said that in the years since then, "It has been pretty well established that that manifesto served as a catalyst for a lot of the consciousness-raising groups that began meeting around the country."

PEOPLE

A Gala Sans Domingo

Plácido Domingo will not appear at a gala musical performance to precede a papal Mass in Los Angeles later this month in because the singer has rehearsal obligations elsewhere, his spokesman said. Domingo could not be released from a Sept. 15 rehearsal for a performance at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, the opera star's secretary-manager said. However, the musical event's producer said he thinks Domingo locked out, because Pope John Paul II won't be among the listeners. "We had been telling his people that for months, that the pope's security people wouldn't allow him to be that exposed for so long," said Tom McCoy, producer of "Celebration of Joy" scheduled for the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. "Apparently, communication is so bad that only recently did Domingo realize the pope wouldn't be listening."

Metropolitan Opera officials confirmed the Spanish tenor is scheduled to sing the title role in Verdi's opera "Otello" on Sept. 21. Domingo's presence at a rehearsal Sept. 15 was strongly urged, but was not essential, they said.

The St. Paul Chamber Orchestra says it has made the "revolutionary" decision to appoint three conductors to fill the position of music director vacated last spring by the violinist Pinchas Zukerman. The Minnesota orchestra named Charles Hughes, a British conductor, harpichordist and scholar, as its new director of music, effective in September 1988. Hugh Wolff, music director of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, will become principal conductor, and John Adams, former composer in residence with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, will be "creative chair" for a year in what was described as a rotating position.

John B. Connolly told a U.S. federal bankruptcy court he has more than \$93.3 million in liabilities and only \$13 million in assets, including about 4,000 one-dollar bills he signed as U.S. Treasury secretary. The 70-year-old former Texas governor sought protection July 31 under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy laws, seeking to reorganize his debts. Connolly's liabilities included \$9.3 million owed secured creditors and nearly \$84 million owed

unsecured creditors, most of them banks or other financial institutions. Connolly, governor from 1963 to 1969, served as U.S. Navy secretary under President John F. Kennedy and as Treasury secretary under President Richard M. Nixon. In 1980, he unsuccessfully sought the Republican Party's nomination for president. Connolly has blamed his financial misfortunes on the downturn in the Texas economy, which was compounded by the collapse of oil prices late in 1985.

John Whitney Payson says he fears that new tax rules and the rising art market mean many U.S.-owned art treasures will be sold to foreigners. "I'm afraid we're going to begin losing a large part of our heritage because of this law," he said. So why is he selling Vincent van Gogh's "Trises," which his family has owned for 40 years, in a Sotheby's auction in New York Nov. 17? The cost of insuring the painting for travel and exhibition had become "lethal," he said. The painting was acquired in 1947 by Payson's mother, Joan Whitney Payson, a philanthropist, art collector and owner of the New York Mets baseball team. Payson said that proceeds from the sale would be used to create a family foundation, a general endowment for Wentworth College in Maine, and a charitable arts foundation that would focus on Maine's "maritime heritage." Earlier this year, the Dutch painter's "Sunflowers" became the most expensive auctioned picture when a Japanese insurance company paid \$39.9 million for it and another van Gogh, "The Bridge at Trinquetaille," was sold to a European collector for \$20.2 million.

Meryl Streep will star in a film on turn-of-the-century life in Siberia to be made next year, a Soviet newspaper reported. Soviet actress Meryl Streep will star in a film on the shores of Lake Baikal by Nikita Mikhalkov, the Soviet director whose "Oci Ciorne" gained the best actor prize for the Italian film star Marcello Mastroianni at the Cannes film festival last May. Officially, said a title had not yet been chosen for the film, which would be based on a story by the Soviet writer Viktor Astafiev.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on page 8

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